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Carter Arrives to Greet Hostages, Who Report Abuse, Maltreatment

U.S. Accuses Militants of Harassment

WIESBADEN, West Germany — The U.S. government on Wednesday accused Iranian militants of "serious mistreatment" of some of the American hostages during their just-ended 444-day captivity.

State Department spokesman Jack Cannon told reporters that evidence of the mistreatment was gleaned from preliminary conversations with the freed hostages during their first day at the U.S. Air Force hospital in Wiesbaden.

Mr. Cannon refused to describe the mistreatment or to comment on his prepared statement. But details of physical and mental harassment became known after the former hostages talked with their families by phone.

"Throughout their ordeal, we repeatedly stated the human rights of our citizens were being grossly violated," the prepared statement said.

Medical Examinations — Mr. Cannon would not elaborate. He would only say that medical examinations and conversations with the 52 Americans would continue and that the State Department expected to report "on the facts as they emerge."

In the telephone conversations with their families, one of the hostages said he had been beaten and placed in solitary confinement for more than five months after he tried to escape and another said he was told by Iranian interrogators trying to extract information from him that his mother had died.

And in a television interview, Richard Queen, the hostage who was released last July after he developed multiple sclerosis, said that he and other hostages were held for nearly five months in a windowless warehouse basement, were forbidden to talk and permitted just 20 minutes of fresh air a week.

Most of the hostages talked with their families for the first time since the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was taken over on Nov. 4, 1979.

Col. Leland Holland, 53, security chief of the embassy, called his 79-year-old mother in Scales Mound, Ill., before dawn.

"He said he had spent a month in what he called the 'dungeon' and said his captors were S.O.B.s," Holland said.

Duane Gillette called his parents in Columbia, Pa., and Andrew (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Joy and relief showed in the faces of freed hostages on arrival in West Germany Wednesday.

Reagan Aide Sees Need to Review Deal

WASHINGTON — Jimmy Carter met Wednesday night with the 52 hostages freed by Iran. His face strained but smiling slightly, Mr. Carter waved to a cheering crowd as he entered a military hospital on a personal mission to greet the 52 Americans whose captivity frustrated his last 14½ months in office.

The former president's meeting with the freed hostages was "emotional to the point of awkwardness," and so moving that a photographer was asked to stop taking pictures at one point, a Carter aide said.

In Washington, meanwhile, a spokesman said that the Reagan administration would not immediately commit itself to fulfilling the terms of the agreement with Iran that freed the hostages without first reviewing it carefully.

"The Reagan administration would not want to commit itself to following through without having a chance to go over the agreement and find out just what it is committing itself on," William Dyess, the new State Department spokesman, said.

Asked if certain provisions might be renounced, Mr. Dyess said that "the intention at this point is to study these aspects very closely." He told reporters the review would take several days.

Mr. Dyess added: "You should not draw any inferences other than that they [administration officials] wish to be very careful."

Advisers Reviewing Record — At the White House, press secretary James Brady told reporters that President Reagan's advisers were closely reviewing the record of the hostage affair and the agreement itself.

But Mr. Brady said it would be accurate to say that the administration intended to abide by the agreement if nothing extraordinary turned up in the review.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said Mr. Carter carried a personal message from President Reagan, who said: "I want to express my joy and pleasure at the release of our Americans. I speak for all the nation when I say we are looking forward to seeing them on their return."

The former president, whose dream of another four years in the White House was shattered partly because of the hostage crisis, met the 50 men and 2 women on their first full day of freedom. They had spent 444 days in captivity and arrived in West Germany Wednesday morning while Mr. Carter was leaving Washington. He was accompanied by former Vice President Walter Mondale and former

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Iranian Leaders Claim Triumph With No Regrets Over Hostages

By Jonathan Sharp — TEHRAN — In the aftermath of the release of the American hostages, Iran seemed determined Wednesday to show that it had no regrets about the 14-month crisis and to portray it as a triumph for this country.

The speaker of the Majlis was greeted with chants of "God is great!" by members when he described the hostage-taking as "one of the greatest constructive measures in history."

But the speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, also told the parliament of the danger of internal squabbling over the hostage agreement, in which Iran settled for much less than the \$24 billion it had demanded from the United States in return for the hostages.

Already there have been signs of friction on the issue, involving chief hostage negotiator Behzad Nabavi and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

The Majlis speaker said that if it had not been for the embassy seizure the shah probably would still be alive and a focus of opposition to the Iranian revolutionary government.

Shah 'Could Not Stand It' — He suggested that once the hostages had been taken, the United States either killed the shah in order to block demands for his return to Iran or else the ex-monarch "could not stand it and died."

Mr. Rafsanjani added that, although Iran had suffered some short-term losses because of the international economic sanctions against it, in the long term the hostage affair had been of benefit because the country had learned self-reliance.

The friction over the hostage settlement became evident following remarks by Mr. Nabavi on television Tuesday night, shortly after he watched the hostages fly to freedom.

that he had been told about the crucial later stages of the bargaining.

Diplomats in Tehran have forecast that the centrist bloc associated with Mr. Bani-Sadr may try to gain some political capital at the expense of the government following announcement of the terms of the deal.

In a message to the nation Wednesday connected with the domestic political struggle, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini called for

greater discipline in the armed forces and urged politicians to avoid anything that might demoralize the fighting men and weaken the country.

The revolutionary leader was apparently referring to criticism by the senior clergy members of the armed forces, of which Mr. Bani-Sadr is commander-in-chief.

In his television appearance, Mr. Nabavi hailed the hostage episode as an Iranian victory. He said U.S.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Tehran Receives \$2.9 Billion; Litigation Blocks Other Funds

By Stuart Taylor Jr. — WASHINGTON — Iran received about \$2.9 billion of its more than \$12 billion in frozen assets after the hostages were released, according to the former Treasury Secretary, William Miller.

The \$2.9 billion comes from about \$8 billion that the United States transferred into a special escrow account in the Bank of England Tuesday morning before the hostages were released.

After Algeria had certified that the hostages had safely left Iran, the Algerian central bank, which controlled the escrow account, set aside \$5.1 billion to pay off Iranian debts to U.S. and European banks and transferred the remainder to Iran.

In addition, Iranian assets worth \$4 billion are still in the United States, much of that amount tied up in lawsuits brought by companies with claims against Iran. A portion of those assets will be used to pay any private U.S. claims against Iran found valid by an international arbitration panel, and the balance will be returned to Iran in a complex series of legal steps.

The \$8 billion that went into the escrow account in the Bank of England included about \$5.5 billion in Iranian deposits and interest in European branches of U.S. banks, about \$940 million worth of Iranian-owned gold and \$1.4 billion worth of Iranian-owned Treasury securities that had been frozen in the Federal Reserve

Bank of New York and about \$40 million in frozen Iranian funds held by the government, Mr. Miller said.

About \$3.7 billion of this amount has already been used to pay off U.S. and European banks participating in large syndicated loans to Iran. Another \$1.4 billion went into a special escrow account

and will be used to pay off individual loans made by other U.S. banks to Iranian institutions after disagreements as to amounts of interest due and other matters are resolved by negotiation or arbitration.

All U.S. banks that lent money to Iran have already been repaid in full or are assured of eventual repayment under one of the two arbitration provisions in the agreements with Iran. Mr. Miller and former Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said.

The provisions for settlement of the claims of nonbanking companies — such as construction and engineering concerns and oil companies — against Iran are more complex, and the prospects that they will eventually be compensated are much less certain.

Officials said that international arbitration arrangements they negotiated with Iran through Algerian intermediaries will provide most or all claimants with an adequate substitute for their lawsuits, if not with full payment of claims that in some cases appear to be wildly inflated.

But former Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti and other lawyers of the Carter administration acknowledged that there would be court challenges by claimants asserting that the government had no power to nullify the court orders they obtained against frozen Iranian assets or to terminate their lawsuits.

Mr. Civiletti cited several constitutional provisions and laws as the basis for his position.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



President Reagan and his wife in the motorcade on Pennsylvania Avenue after the inauguration.

Hostage Release Gives Reagan Political, Diplomatic Advantage

By Hedrick Smith — WASHINGTON — For a president who has promised Americans a new era of national renewal at home and restored strength and stature abroad, the return of the American hostages was an extraordinary triumph.

The extraordinary deadline diplomacy that put the 52 captured Americans into the air over Iran was the new leader into office in Washington provided a graceful response for Jimmy Carter, a hopeful message for Ronald Reagan and a relief for a nation weary from 14 months of humiliation and second-guessing.

Most uninvitably the human drama in Iran overshadowed an inaugural address that was less an international call to national greatness than a plain-spoken charter of Reagan's conservative creed, a sermon that a stump speech, a rallying cry that a practical pledge that he will get down to business at once.

For all the new president's mixed reputation as one of the era's most polished political orators, his inaugural address of a surprisingly few rhetorical wishes beyond the populist tone of ordinary Americans that those who say that we are in a time when there are no heroes, when you just don't know where to

look. Moments before the new president took his oath of office, word that the hostages were about to be flown out of Iran swept through the massive crowd stretched out before the Capitol, and that event

NEWS ANALYSIS — provided the perfect symbolic backdrop for Mr. Reagan's political objectives.

In political terms, the hostage release enables Mr. Reagan to enter the White House in a glow of good feeling and tentative optimism rather than embarking on his term burdened by a festering diplomatic deadlock that had soured the public mood and would have tied him down abroad when his first priority is to minister to the domestic economy.

"It's dramatically upbeat," said Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, one of Mr. Reagan's closest political friends. "Everybody feels good about it. It clears the air. It sweeps away something that would have been very distracting from all that

we want to do. It's an excellent beginning for Ronald Reagan, and a good farewell for Jimmy Carter."

In diplomatic terms, the return of the hostages to freedom and family liberates American diplomacy from a political impediment that constantly crippled the pursuit of America's vital interests in one of the world's most critical regions.

For Jimmy Carter, the elaborate arrangements so dramatically though frustratingly concluded in the final moments of his presidency closed the most painful and haunting episode of his stewardship.

Stain on Record — The agreement with Iran wiped a stain from his record and now allows him to nurture the hope that with the perspective of time, the public and history will judge him more kindly.

For the national psyche, there is now relief from the human torment of the hostages and their families and a sense that a certain (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

France's Marchais

Georges Marchais, the Communist candidate for the French presidential election in April, loves to unsettle, irritate, and shock. He welcomes opprobrium from that vast majority of the electorate who will never vote Communist under any circumstances. And he invites his followers to think of themselves as a minority under siege. Page 5.

Soviet Gas

France is quietly slowing its pursuit of a multibillion-dollar deal with the Soviet Union which, the Carter administration has warned, could result in a Western European becoming energy-dependent on Russian during the next few decades. Page 2.

CHAMPS ELYSEES 260 SQ. M. OFFICES

U.S. Concern Is Felt

France Slows Down On Soviet Gas Deal

By Axel Krause

PARIS — France is quietly slowing its pursuit of a multi-billion-dollar gas deal with the Soviet Union that the Carter administration warned could result in Western Europe becoming dependent on Soviet energy, senior diplomats and officials said Wednesday.

West Germany and other European nations were also raising questions about the deal, mainly regarding how fast to proceed in negotiating its complex terms. But European officials emphasized that the new caution should not be perceived as cooling to the project as a whole.

"There is no question of going back on the basis of the deal — we want the gas — but there could be downward modifications in how much we take and under what conditions," a European official said. "We seemed to be moving along much more quickly over a month ago."

He noted that U.S. expressions of concern and recommendations for building extra storage capacity throughout Europe to offset possible future cutoffs are being taken into account in the new, cautious approach.

Carter Lands In Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

Mr. Carter was met at the Rhein-Main air base in Frankfurt by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. On his plane, Carter aides said that Iran would not get U.S. military spare parts under the agreement reached on Monday to release the hostages.

Spare parts worth about \$500 million were bought by the late shah before the Iranian revolution. They were impounded after the Americans were seized, and at one point Mr. Carter spoke about releasing them if the crisis were resolved.

Small groups of the former hostages gathered on the third-floor balcony outside their hospital rooms, waving and clapping as Mr. Carter's limousine drove up. Several of them, including Marine guards wearing only light T-shirts and blue jeans, ran on the air conditioning system.

After the brief hospital meeting, Mr. Carter returned to the Rhein-Main base for the trip back to the United States.

Vance at Airport

Cyrus Vance, who was secretary of state when the hostages were taken on Nov. 4, 1979, and quit because he opposed the unsuccessful attempt to rescue them in April, headed those who greeted the former hostages at the airport Wednesday morning and rode in the first bus to the hospital.

At the hospital, State Department spokesman Jack Cannon reported a very heavy run on the telephones, but he refused to discuss the health of the former hostages or their treatment in Iran. "I'm going to draw an iron curtain on that," he said.

The Americans checked into the hospital at dawn, after their release from Iranian captivity and a flight to West Germany via Algeria. In Washington, Mr. Dyess said that "historically, administrations have been bound by international agreements." But, he added, that the new team "wishes some time to study the agreements."

It was not immediately clear what actions the Reagan administration could take, although Joseph Latin, assistant treasury secretary in the Carter government, said earlier: "There are over \$4 billion in Iranian assets in the United States which will be processed through the unfreezing process. We still have that under some control."

Iran received about \$2.9 billion of its more than \$12 billion in frozen assets after the hostages were released Tuesday. The \$2.9 billion came from about \$8 billion that the United States transferred into a special escrow account in the Bank of England.

Carter administration assessment that by 1985 Western Europe, led by West Germany, will be importing at least 25 percent of its gas supplies from the Soviet Union.

"This is still a very troubling number, considering the potential for pressure on energy supplies," a Western diplomat said Wednesday.

In what could become the largest commercial deal ever between the Soviet Union and Europe, the project involves supplying France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Scandinavia and possibly other European nations about 45 billion cubic meters of gas annually from fields in north-west Siberia, starting in 1985.

Largely in proportion to how much Soviet gas they take, participating nations would supply large-diameter pipe, credits and drilling equipment in a supply package that in current dollars could total \$11 billion.

No Immediate Danger

French government officials, echoing West German views, said Wednesday that the deal represented no immediate danger to European security. But officials said the many complex issues involved — strategic, industrial and financial — are being very carefully reviewed.

A high-level interministerial committee of leading French officials was unable to resolve the issues or reach any conclusions during an unpublished meeting in Paris Jan. 15, informed sources disclosed.

The question of "maximum dependence" and other issues related to the gas deal were raised, but no decisions were reached. The sources emphasized that the move was not directly related to U.S. expressions of concern.

"There have never been any negotiations with the Americans and we are, after all, aware of our own security needs," a source said. Another source added "it is not inconceivable" that France would reduce its dependence to below 25 percent, but he emphasized "this is not yet an issue the government has resolved."

The nationalized Gaz de France, backed by the Industry Ministry, is prepared to take up to 10 billion cubic meters, the sources said. However, others in the French government are urging that the level should be closer to 8 billion cubic meters.

Knowledgeable diplomats said that during recent weeks the U.S. and European energy planning officials have emphasized the need for the Europeans to offset the emerging dependence on new Soviet gas supplies by building substantial excess storage capacity, possibly underground.

A related recommendation is construction of new industrial plants with dual-energy utilization capacity, so that if gas supplies were ever cut off, a switch to fuel oil or other energy could be handled smoothly. "It is a matter of precaution, including in the eventual routing of the gas," said a senior Western diplomat.

Iran Claims A Triumph

(Continued from Page 1)

acceptance of Iran's release conditions showed that "America had been brought to its knees."

Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, the head of Iran's supreme court, reiterated at a news conference Wednesday that Iran still considered the United States as its arch-enemy and that no rapprochement was possible.

Diplomats said the Iranian timing — which coincided with the departure from office of President Carter and the inauguration of Ronald Reagan — may have been deliberate as a way of overshadowing the Washington ceremony and ensuring that neither Mr. Reagan nor Mr. Carter took all the credit for the hostage solution.

Publicly, Iranian leaders say they are indifferent as to who is president of the United States. But privately some apprehension was voiced that a Reagan administration might have taken a harsher stand in the bargaining and even started negotiations again from scratch.



Harry and Alice Metrinko of Olyphant, Pa., could not hold the tears back when they got the word from the State Department of the release of their son, Michael, one of the 52 American hostages.

Ex-Captives Report Abuse, Maltreatment

(Continued from Page 1)

Appel, a spokesman for the family, said later:

"His treatment was at times disgusting. I think President Reagan was polite when he termed the Iranians barbarians.

"We know that his letters were covering up what the real situation was. There was no physical torture, but there was psychological pressure. The food wasn't good and the conditions were very poor."

Escape Attempts

And the family of Malcolm Kalp in Brockton, Mass., said they learned that the reason nobody had heard from him during the more than a year of captivity was that he tried to escape several times and was punished.

Mr. Kalp, 43, talked for about half an hour with his brother, Richard Kalp. "He told us he tried to escape several times," Richard Kalp's wife said. "That sounded like him."

"He said he had written us often and asked if we had received any of his letters. We told him we had never received any of ours and we had written, too."

"In more than two instances, he tried to escape," his brother said. "In two instances, he was severely beaten for those attempts. He spent over 150 days in solitary confinement, I guess in the beginning. Because of his repeated escape attempts, he was not given any of the frills or benefits some of the others may have received."

Mr. Kalp said his brother told

him the Iranians made no attempts at brainwashing.

U.S. Marine Sgt. Johnny McKeel Jr. told his parents in Balch Springs, Texas, that interrogators told him his mother had died. He quoted the interrogator as saying, "Your mother is dead and if you want to go back to the funeral, you'll have to tell us what we want to know."

The Marine said he gave only his name, rank and serial number. A guard knocked out one of his teeth.

Mr. Queen said he and other hostages were held for nearly five months in a windowless warehouse basement they called "The Mushroom Inn."

In an interview telecast by CBS, Mr. Queen revealed for the first time details of his 250-day captivity. He described a bizarre raid in the basement prison that the hostages dubbed "the night of the Gestapo raid."

Mr. Queen, who was released by the Iranians after he developed multiple sclerosis, a degenerative nerve disease, said the raid occurred early last February at about 1 a.m.

"What they did was they first closed the metal door that separated one group of us from the other group and we didn't know what was happening. Then they opened the door and men with masks, white masks, came in. They were dressed in fatigues, combat boots, carrying weapons, automatic rifles."

Shouting, the raiders pushed and shoved the hostages into a

large room where they were lined up against several walls.

"When they moved the first group in, they had everybody lie down, but one man, [Donald] Sharer said, 'You're going to shoot me standing up, not lying down.' And he refused to lie down ... so they were all standing up when I came in."

Mr. Queen also thought he was about to be killed: "There was dead silence and then all I heard was the metallic clicking of the weapons, locking the bolts, removing the safety, I don't know which one standing up, not lying down. And he refused to lie down ... so they were all standing up when I came in."

Mr. Queen said he never learned who the raiders were or why the raid occurred, but "it just might have been a pure terror tactic. I think it was."

During the first five days of captivity, Mr. Queen said he was held in the ambassador's residence. Then, in late November, 1979, he said he was moved to "The Mushroom Inn." He stayed there until mid-March, 1980.

"There were no windows. It was like living in a tomb. You didn't hear the outside world. You didn't know what was going on at all."

Although their captors forbade talking, Mr. Queen said he and his roommate, Joe Hall, whispered to each other. He and the others were allowed to shower every third day or so.

"We were taken out about once every week. We were taken to a little, very small courtyard right by the ambassador's residence and were allowed to exercise and see the sun and hear the traffic, hear the birds, for about 20 minutes a week."

Although he was initially confident that his captivity would be quickly ended, Mr. Queen said his morale dropped after a month and his spirits were "quite low."

He said he gained strength at Christmas when he learned from visiting clergymen that Americans were sending cards by the thousands to the hostages.

Iranian Contends 4 Jailed Britons Are Not Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

TEHRAN — An adviser of Iran's premier said Wednesday that four Britons detained here were not hostages and that calling them as such obscured the issue of the 52 American captives released Tuesday.

The official Pars news agency said Mohammed Hashemi, adviser to Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai, told Swedish Ambassador Goran Bundy at a meeting: "The detention of the four British nationals in Tehran has no connection with the imprisonment of three Iranian Moslem students in England" as the Swedish ambassador reportedly claimed. Sweden represents Britain in Iran.

"We told the Swedish ambassador that they wanted to obfuscate the real issue of the U.S. hostages by using the word hostage-taking in this context," Mr. Hashemi said. It was not clear to whom he was referring when he spoke of students jailed in Britain.

Allies Lift Trade Ban Against Iran

Gulf War Expected To Inhibit Relations

By Joseph Fitcher

PARIS — European governments and Japan lifted the trade embargo against Iran Wednesday that was the centerpiece of their support for the United States in the hostage crisis.

Although anxious to start restoring Western relations with Iran, these governments will be handicapped by the Iraqi-Iranian war that erupted during the U.S. hostages' captivity, several diplomats said.

Besides imposing trade sanctions and refusing to buy Iranian oil, European governments in effect complied with the U.S. bid to freeze Iranian assets in U.S.-owned institutions by allowing Iranian challenges against the freeze to bog down in the courts. Several countries, particularly France, conducted behind-the-scenes diplomacy to help secure the hostages' release through Iranian intermediaries. Japan agreed to apply the oil and exports bans.

Despite the trade restrictions imposed last May, exports by industrial countries to Iran increased in 1980. Inflation pushed up the face value of ongoing contracts that were not affected by the embargo. Both Britain and Japan exported about \$1.5 billion in goods in 1980 on this basis.

Trade Increase

Agricultural and pharmaceutical exports, which also were not covered, increased from France, whose 1980 exports to Iran are estimated to have reached \$1 billion. West German trade rose nearly 20 percent last year to \$1.2 billion for the first 10 months of the year.

Iran's most pressing need is quick delivery of military equipment that it has already bought; but Britain and France, the main European suppliers, will be cautious about supplying arms that could offend Iraq and worsen the Gulf conflict. The fighting also has reduced Iran's oil exports, which will cut its revenues even when financial dealings become normal again.

Officials in both the United States and Europe made statements Wednesday aimed at publicly smoothing over the transatlantic differences that occasionally arose about U.S. handling of the hostage issue.

In letters to the leaders of France and Britain released Wednesday, former President Jimmy Carter expressed appreciation for their efforts. Acknowledging allied help, a knowledgeable diplomat said that the performance of European governments nonetheless was rated as uneven by most U.S. officials.

A European diplomat noted that the hostage issue probably did more damage to Mr. Carter's reputation than to U.S. prestige, and added that U.S. diplomats ultimately negotiated sound financial conditions for the hostages' release.

EEC Statement

Common Market foreign ministers released a statement Wednesday that said: "Now that the way is open for improved relations, the foreign ministers of the 10 expressed their hope of establishing with Iran relations based on respect for independence and mutual understanding."

But most industrial suppliers — particularly Japan, which was a major Iranian oil importer — acknowledged that the Iraqi-Iranian war will slow the resumption of normal business.

Britain and France — like the United States — will face sensitive questions of military deliveries. From Britain, Iran needs equipment for Chieftain tanks and a logistics ship. Iran is also awaiting delivery of French-built missile boats. None of this equipment, if delivered, would be likely to change the course of the war, but it could anger Iraq and its Arab allies.

Revived Iranian trading links may be a prelude to gradually improving political ties, but Western trade with Iran already had dropped off sharply in 1979 as a result of the Islamic revolution. It was recovering slightly when the hostage episode occurred.

European opinion was divided over the wisdom of sanctions, which many officials felt would reduce Western influence without pressuring the Iranian authorities. Although British officials argued strongly for trade sanctions, Britain ultimately decided not to follow the European decision to apply the ban retroactively to November, 1979, the date the hostages were taken.

Now Britain continues to have the problem of its own hostages, four Britons held on unspecified charges of espionage.

Penalty on U.S. Boat By Ecuador a Record

(Continued from Page 1)

SAN DIEGO — Ecuador has imposed a record \$1.2-million fine on a U.S. tuna boat seized while it was hobbling to Panama for repairs, the American Tunaboat Association said. The boat was charged with unauthorized use of Ecuador's waters, which it claims extend 200 miles from shore.

The Rosa D. was surrounded by gunboats and a destroyer and was boarded last Thursday. Its crew was kept in the Galapagos Islands for four days before sailing under escort for Manta, Ecuador, an association spokesman said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Court Hears 3 Protestants on Devlin Shootings

BELFAST — Three Ulster Protestants, questioned by police about shooting last Friday that seriously wounded the Irish socialist Bernad Devlin McAliskey and her husband, Michael, were remanded to Wednesday and ordered to appear in magistrates court next week.

During their appearance at the tightly guarded Dungannon court miles west of Belfast, a detective said that when told of the pen charges, the three men answered "no." They have been identified as Thomas Graham, 37, and Raymond Smallwood, 30, both of Lisib and Andrew James Watson, 26, of Dinmurry.

In Andersonstown, five miles west of Belfast, a 31-year-old sex guard underwent emergency surgery after being shot in the chest while entering a brewery in a Roman Catholic district. His condition reported as "very serious."

Police believe the attack was carried out by Irish Republican guerrillas.

Dane Named EEC Agriculture Commissioner

BRUSSELS — The European Commission appointed Denmark's Dalsager as its new agriculture commissioner Wednesday night succeeds Finn Olav Gundelach, also a Dane, who died last week.

The nomination of Mr. Dalsager, Denmark's minister of agriculture, meant that the Danes were victorious in their bid to retain the post. Both Frans Andriessen of the Netherlands and Lorenzo Napolitano of Italy had in the last few days expressed interest in taking over the post.

The role of farm commissioner will be of crucial importance coming months during negotiations on reform of the European Economic Community's budget and on farm prices for 1981-82.

Morocco's Hassan Sees End to Sahara War

RABAT, Morocco — King Hassan II of Morocco believes his will win the war against the Algerian-backed Polisario Front in the Sahara before the end of this month.

"We are winning on the ground and we will have won before the end of January," the king said in an interview with the West German magazine Der Spiegel, the text of which was published in Rabat Wednesday. "When I said at the beginning of last year that the year 1980 was the year of peace, I think one can make an error of one month, forecast of 12 months."

The king said there were no negotiations with Algeria at present settlement of the conflict. The Algerians have been supporting U.S. guerrillas in their six-year war with Morocco for the former island territory.

Chad Forces Said on Central African Border

PARIS — Forces loyal to Chadian Foreign Minister Aydi Ahmed heads the most strongly pro-Libyan faction in the country, have crossed the border between Chad and the Central African Republic, sources said Wednesday in Paris.

The sources said that the troops were dispatched there to surround movements across the border by the forces of rebel Defense Forces of Chad, who was driven out of the capital of Ndjame month by Libyan-backed government troops.

The government of provisional President Goukouni Oueddei, entered an agreement earlier this month to work toward unity with the rebels. He wanted to prevent Mr. Habre from using the Central African Republic as a base for raids, the sources added. France has reinforced its installations in the Central African Republic and has warned against expansion into black Africa.

Supreme Court Rules Against Accused Ne

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WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Wednesday upheld a ruling that Feodor Fedorenko, 72, accused of serving as a death-camp guard, must have his U.S. citizenship revoked, a move will allow the federal government to deport him.

The justices, by a 7-to-2 vote, said Mr. Fedorenko's citizenship illegally obtained because he failed to tell immigration officials he entered the country 32 years ago, about his war background. The court said his long history as a law-abiding U.S. resident played no part in the decision.

Mr. Fedorenko is accused of shooting, whipping and beating prisoners at the Treblinka death camp in Poland. A retired mill worker, Mr. Fedorenko lived in Waterbury, Conn., for 23 years before moving to Miami Beach in 1976. His lawyer said Mr. Fedorenko now lives somewhere in the Northeast.

U.S. Required to Give Ir Data About Shah's Wealth

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON — The part of the hostage agreement between the United States and Iran concerning the late shah's wealth will require U.S. companies, banks, lawyers and government agencies to turn over to the Treasury Department any information they have about the assets of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and his family in the United States.

A central element of the hostage negotiations has been Iran's desire to recover the wealth of the Pahlavi family, which the Iranians have asserted is more than \$10 billion, and to obtain assistance from the United States in those recovery efforts.

The information from private and government sources must be given to the Treasury Department within 30 days. It will then be turned over to Iran.

Tehran Ge \$2.9 Billi

(Continued from Page 1)

legal basis for President Carter's agreements to the courts, called attachments.

Chief among them was the International Emergency Economic Powers Act of 1977, which grants powers to order the profane powers and their assets frozen, transferred from one to another, or otherwise disposed of during peacetime national emergencies.

The emergency powers are the primary legal basis for the order on Nov. 14, 1979, of the Iranian assets as well as agreements last Sunday to the assets removed from the dictations of the courts that reached them with the Carter administration's express permission during the past 14 months.

This law was also the basis for the Carter administration's attempt to freeze all property late shah and his close relatives in the United States and to require persons having knowledge of the location of such property to report it to the government under pain of criminal penalties.

Legal experts agreed that the executive agreements with Iran entered into by the Carter administration Sunday are binding on President Reagan under international law just as a treaty approved by the Senate would be, as that Mr. Carter could constitutionally take all the steps he agreed to.

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Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

Campaign Pledge

Reagan Puts Freeze On Federal Hiring

By Howell Raines
WASHINGTON — Only after completing his inaugural ceremony...

bitterness of the charges that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter exchanged last fall.

2.1 Million Employees
In his campaign, Mr. Reagan promised to impose a hiring freeze within his first 24 hours in office.

In a memorandum to department heads, Mr. Reagan called the freeze "a first step towards controlling the growth and size of government and stopping the drain on the economy by the public sector."

An administration spokesman said that more than 3,000 senior jobs for political appointees and for noncareer positions in the senior Executive Service, a category created under the Civil Service reform legislation, were exempt from the freeze.

The new freeze goes beyond a step taken by Mr. Carter to allow only one new employee for each two who departed.



President Reagan, on his first full day in office, speaks in the East Room of the White House during a swearing-in ceremony for staff members.

President Attends Swearing-In of Staff

Day 1 at the White House for Reagan

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, beginning his first full day as chief executive, watched Wednesday as 38 members of his White House staff were sworn in by Chief Justice Warren Burger.

Mr. Reagan told his aides, sworn in as a group, that although he had no doubts about anyone's loyalty to him, they owe their loyalty to the nation.

Mr. Reagan said every judgment "must be made on the basis that no one's going to be seeking office ever again. Now I don't say that we won't seek office ever again, but the decisions will be made on what is good for the people, what is right as against what is wrong, and with no political considerations being discussed."

Photography Session
After the swearing-in, Mr. Reagan convened his first Cabinet meeting, even though no members of the Cabinet had been sworn in.

Night of Parties
Among those sworn in were Elizabeth Dole, assistant to the president for public liaison; Edwin Meese, counselor to the president; James Baker, White House chief of staff; Richard Allen, national security adviser; Martin Anderson, domestic policy adviser; and James Brady, press secretary.

Italy Train Crash Kills 4
COSENZA, Italy — At least four persons were killed and 17 were hospitalized Wednesday when the Rome to Reggio Calabria express train hit a pile of mud from a landslide and was derailed, police said.

Role in Hostage Talks Termed 'Superb'
WASHINGTON — American officials, praising the way Algeria acted out its role as intermediary in the U.S.-Iran hostage negotiations, believe the episode will have an important impact on improving relations between the United States and the Socialist government in Algiers.

Insulting Tone
The tone of the article, which some U.S. officials here considered insulting, contrasted sharply with the bland but conciliatory telegram sent to Mr. Reagan Tuesday night by Leonid Brezhnev, the leader of the Soviet Communist Party.

Spain 1-Day Steel Strike
MADRID — As many as 100,000 Spanish steel and shipbuilding workers began a 24-hour strike Wednesday. They are seeking higher wages and protesting delays in negotiations to restructure declining sectors of their industries, union sources said.

Finding Medicine for Economic Maladies

Now, Reagan Has to Face the 'Affliction'

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An "economic affliction of great proportions" confronts the United States, President Reagan declared in his inaugural address. He said this affliction encompasses sustained high inflation that "threatens to shatter the lives of millions of our people."

that to come from in 1981 or 1982. A higher rate of business investment in more modern plants and machines eventually should raise productivity, but only by a small amount over an extended period of years.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Meanwhile, the Reagan advisers have been urging the Federal Reserve to keep a tight rein on growth of the money supply. That is more or less the same thing as saying the economy should not grow rapidly.

This inherent conflict between the Reagan plans for stimulating the economy with tax cuts and the insistence that the nation's central bank keep the lid on growth can be resolved only if there is some sort of spontaneous drop in inflation this year or next.

There was no hint in Mr. Reagan's inaugural speech that the Fed's monetary discipline might bring down inflation but only at the cost of still more unemployment.

So far there is no credible explanation of just how the new administration will deal with these and other problems while simultaneously reducing inflation and unemployment. We still don't know

how it plans to get from here to there. Mr. Reagan's first step was to declare a freeze on hiring of civilian employees by all federal executive agencies. But so did President Carter and his predecessors. In fact, federal employment dropped 45,000 during Mr. Carter's term.

Senate Confirms Haig, in State, And Weinberger

WASHINGTON — The Senate confirmed Alexander Haig Jr., whose confirmation process was dominated by Watergate, as President Reagan's secretary of state Wednesday. The vote was 93 to 6.

A few hours after the inauguration ceremonies for Mr. Reagan Tuesday, the Senate confirmed Caspar Weinberger as secretary of defense. That vote was 97 to 2.

In the voting for Mr. Haig, a former NATO commander and President Richard Nixon's last chief of staff, Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., was absent. Voting against confirmation were Sens. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn.; Robert Byrd, D-W.Va.; Paul Tsongas, D-Mass.; Paul Sarbanes, D-Md.; Donald Riegle, D-Mich.; and Carl Levin, D-Mich.

EEC Agriculture
European Commission agriculture commissioner J. J. Delors, who was victorious in their bid to force the Netherlands and other five days expressed interest in a commissioner will be of crucial negotiations on reform of the common agricultural policy.

King Hassan II of Morocco said the Algerian-backed Polisario Front is the only legitimate authority in the Sahara and will lead a referendum to determine the Sahara's future.

Central African Republic
The Central African Republic is a landlocked country in the heart of Africa. It is a member of the Organization of African States and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Release of Hostages Gives Reagan Optimistic Start
(Continued from Page 1)
out of national strength, if not a has been redeemed. The national excitement of anticipation has already festive inaugurated atmosphere of this city.

Supreme Court
The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States. It is composed of nine Justices, one of whom is the Chief Justice.

Shah's W
The Shah of Iran, who was overthrown in 1979, is currently living in exile in Egypt. He is the subject of much international speculation.

ata in Turkey
The Turkish government has announced that it will be investigating the activities of certain individuals who are believed to be involved in terrorism.

ANBUL — Martial law has been declared in Ankara, Turkey, after a series of violent demonstrations and strikes.

Tehran \$2.9
The price of oil from Iran has risen sharply, reaching a record high of \$2.9 per barrel. This is due to the ongoing crisis in the Persian Gulf.

S. Hopes for Improved Algerian Ties
Prior to 1979, when President Benjedid Chadli took over after the death of the more radical and hard-line President Houari Boumedienne, political relations between Washington and Algiers were bad for many years.

though it is not clear to what extent, if any, the Algerians share this view, if a better relationship flow from the ties formed in at months it could be a significant belief, because Algeria's is so important among Third world countries and because it adds to a loosening of Algeria to the Soviet Union.

To the extent that they even understand us a little better, it can be an important spillover in the World, one State Department official said.

There is no question that this has been an important episode and widely recognized that we owe Algeria a great deal, a major debt of gratitude," another official said.

should not be misjudged as a failure of will," he declared. "When action is required to preserve our national security, we will act." Peace, he said, is the nation's "highest aspiration," one for which it will sacrifice and sacrifice but "not surrender."

And later, perhaps with potential hostage situations in mind, he asserted that "moral courage" was one of the greatest weapons of the United States. "Let that be understood by those who practice terrorism and prey upon their neighbors," he said.

Implementing the hostage agreement will immediately test the direction and diplomacy of the new administration at a time when the country is torn between two conflicting impulses — one, to punish Iran, and the other, to pursue the vital national interest of reopening relations to try to ensure that Iran does not disintegrate or veer leftward into the Soviet camp.

Yet however pressing that issue may seem, Mr. Reagan made clear that his eye was on inflation and his primary priorities were domestic — to "reawaken this industrial giant, to get government back within its means, and to lighten our punitive tax burden."

His inaugural was a distillation of the stump speeches and the dinner talks that thrust him into the limelight and catapulted him into the run for the presidency, determined not only to "free all American living costs" but to check and "reverse the growth of government" begun dramatically by his early hero, Franklin Roosevelt, nearly 50 years ago.

Among those sworn in were Elizabeth Dole, assistant to the president for public liaison; Edwin Meese, counselor to the president; James Baker, White House chief of staff; Richard Allen, national security adviser; Martin Anderson, domestic policy adviser; and James Brady, press secretary.

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In November, the United States quickly provided about \$4 million in aid and medical assistance after the devastating earthquake in Algeria.

Though the Algerians have been, and still are, overwhelmingly dependent on Moscow for military aid, the United States was able to establish a defense attaché in Algiers in the past year and an Algerian military liaison office was established in Washington.

Officials also say they have the feeling that Algeria wants to diversify away from its very heavy reliance on the Soviet Union for arms, and there is widespread agreement among Western officials that Algeria is also clearly unhappy with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

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What is it that needs to be done? Reduce taxes and the burden of government. "In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem," Mr. Reagan said.

Sooner or later, however, Mr. Reagan and his new team of economic advisers are more realistically going to have to discuss, publicly in detail, just how they will get from a world of 7.4-percent unemployment and double-digit inflation rates to, in the president's words, "a healthy, vigorous, growing economy."

None of the Reagan appointees has volunteered to describe, even in general terms, exactly what is supposed to happen quarter by quarter once the large personal and business tax cuts and government spending cuts are put in place. The key question is: if a 7.4-percent or 8-percent unemployment rate has done so little to slow inflation, why would faster economic growth do it?

Faster growth would reduce workers' apprehensions about layoffs and their employers' anxieties about their ability to pay higher wages in a depressed economy. Unless the rate of increase in wages — which is now fully consistent with a double-digit inflation rate — comes down, inflation will not come down. And why should anyone settle for less when trying to keep up with such an inflation and when expecting job prospects to get better?

This is the real world prospect confronting Mr. Reagan. Of course, a large rise in productivity — which has the effect of reducing labor costs to an employer — could do the trick. But where is

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Tehran \$2.9. The price of oil from Iran has risen sharply, reaching a record high of \$2.9 per barrel. This is due to the ongoing crisis in the Persian Gulf.

Signals to Reagan

No one can tell the magnitude of the change in U.S. foreign policy that will result from the election of Ronald Reagan.

The reaction that matters most, of course, is the one from the Soviet Union. And as usual at the start of a new U.S. administration, Moscow is sending what sound like mixed signals.

From China, the potential superpower of the next century, President Reagan got a lecture: His attention was directed to the Shanghai communique establishing the ground rules for developing relations between Peking and Washington.

sink into the consciousness of the new administration, which during the campaign threw periodic bouquets to Taiwan.

A couple of recent actions by the South African government are noteworthy, too. It can't be demonstrated conclusively that they result from expectations raised by Mr. Reagan's election.

If the new U.S. administration does not respond to South Africa's crackdown on the black press and its Namibian pullback, its failure to react will reverberate around the world.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A 'Post-Hostage' Course

The are at least two specific political lessons that can be drawn from the hostage crisis, one true and one false.

Yet no simple Third World conclusion follows. Certainly the United States must be sure to give no overt comfort in any way now to a bandit regime.

The second specific lesson that can be drawn is true, and it is that power tells. By power we mean not simply counts of ships and planes, though these are important.

Other U.S. Opinion

Release of the Hostages

Iran has released the hostages. The 52 Americans are safe and free.

At long last our national agony is over. The agony is near an end for the hostages themselves.

The United States has paid a terrible price and more bills will come. It has violated its sound principle of not negotiating with terrorists.

Iran has gotten off the hook for its barbarous violations of the essential code of diplomatic immunity. Its piracy went basically unpunished by the United States.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 22, 1906

ST. PETERSBURG — People openly express doubts as to whether the much-talked-of Duma will ever meet.

Fifty Years Ago

January 22, 1931

NEW YORK — "Hunger parades," many inspired by Communist agitators, occurred today in widely scattered sections of the country.



On Backing Repression

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Jeane Kirkpatrick, who will be the Reagan administration's new ambassador to the United Nations, won her job with a magazine article which argued that the United States should sometimes back "moderately repressive" governments when the alternative is leftist radicalism.

She accused the Carter administration of a double standard in this matter. Mrs. Kirkpatrick says, correctly, that some dictatorships are worse than others. The better ones, she argues, may have to be backed against what would take their place.

It is a morally sterile argument with which to launch a new presidency of the United States. It is also an illusion to believe that dictators, moderately repressive or otherwise, stand or fall according to whether the United States supports them.

Both of them afterwards said that they had been weakened by the criticisms made of them in the erratic course of the Carter administration's human rights campaign.

The imperial government of Iran was breaking into parts and crashing down when the Carter administration abandoned the shah.

As William Bundy writes, in a recent Foreign Affairs, "The repeated statements of support from the White House clearly implied that [the shah] would be backed whatever he decided to do.

There is a U.S. narcissism which insistently judges external events according to their internal meaning for Americans. Films on Vietnam, for example — "The Deer

power? It seems, indeed, that the question was posed by Iran's ambassador in Washington, if not formally asked.

In Nicaragua, the United States had supported the Somoza family from 1937 until the day, in 1979, when it became evident that Anastasio Somoza could no longer keep order in his country.

In El Salvador today, it is possible that the same thing is happening. The United States has resumed military aid to the military government.

The United States simply does not possess the power to confer legitimacy or success upon an incompetent or failing ruler.

John Kennedy failed to bring Fidel Castro down (even to murder him), and Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon failed to sustain the unsustainable in Vietnam.

What matters now, it seems to me, is what the Reagan administration makes of the immediate realities when it comes off its inaugural high.

Letters

Polish Mystery

In his superb article (IHT, Jan. 10-11), Leopold Unger told us about Nobel Prize winner Casimir Milosz, about the Pope, and the Polish "mystery."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published.

Here is some additional information. A few days ago, I received a letter, written by the editors of a dissident publishing house of young Catholics.

It does not seem to be a coincidence, and might be an obvious sign that on the scene where the Polish "mystery" is revealed.

JANUS R. AVIVSON, Leuven, Belgium.

Reagan's Beginning A Dramatic Success

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has made a good beginning. His inaugural speech was a theatrical triumph.

No brilliant Hollywood producer could have dared to imagine so reckless a script for Mr. Reagan on his Inauguration Day.

In his long years as an actor and a politician, Mr. Reagan never had such a perfect setting on the American stage.

Vast Multitude

For the first time, a new president looked down from the West Wing of the Capitol toward the sunset, where he could see the memorials to Presidents Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln.

Everything was planned to perfection for television. The new president's lady, beautiful as ever, had on a red or raspberry dress and hat, modestly spectacular.

It was flawlessly presented, and divided into three parts. First, he was courteous to Mr. Carter, thanking him for the transition from one administration to another.

Government is not the solution, it is the problem," Mr. Reagan said. "It is time to reawaken this industrial giant to get government back within its means.

He was very tough on this. No compromises? Yet in the last part of his speech, Mr. Reagan was not only generous but wise and even compassionate.

After 'Chills and Thrills'

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Whatever we are to make of the week that was — the "chills and thrills" of the final negotiations with Iran and the heart-tugging shift of the hostages to safe haven coming together with the pyrotechnics of the Reagan inaugural and the lonely leave-taking of Jimmy Carter?

It was too much — even for the instant historians. Some saw a triumph of patient diplomacy, others "maxims." It was a metaphor on the Carter presidency, some said, a humiliation to the nation brought to conclusion not by Mr. Carter so much as by President Reagan's tough talk, promising a much tougher line on every aspect of foreign policy.

Right up to the end, in other words, Mr. Carter couldn't really win. Not even the return of the hostages, and still less his handling of the crisis during the tormented 14½ months of their captivity, would be looked favorably upon by history.

Remembered

Well, maybe so. But a country that still can't reach much of a consensus on what to make of Vietnam (or even Watergate) is in a poor way to second-guess the judgment of history on the Carter presidency.

With the critical perspective of time, who's to say whether Mr. Carter will be remembered best for the Leonid Brezhnev kiss or the three-way symbolic handshake with Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin? For Afghanistan or the "normalization" of relations with Peking? For the unfinished road race or the walk down Pennsylvania Avenue?

What matters now, it seems to me, is what the Reagan administration makes of the immediate realities when it comes off its inaugural high.

ical jousting no longer has any validity, what will the world look like to President Reagan from inside the Oval Office, looking out?

My guess is that it will look a lot harder to deal with in a general way than had been expected, not by any of Mr. Carter's doing but by the nature of things.

The hostages' release is the instant case. Whatever Mr. Reagan may have said along the way about the dishonor of negotiating with "barbarians," he could hardly question the judgment of the redoubtable leader of the hostage families, Louisa Kennedy, when asked if her husband and the rest had been returned with "honor."

In any event, that tormenting crisis is not on Mr. Reagan's desk. The hostages are safe. And this frees the United States to play a hand in and around the Gulf in new and perhaps more promising ways.

Clearly U.S.-Iranian relations will be a long time mending. It may take a change of government in Tehran, or a much more profound change of heart than can be read into the hostages' return.

Iran has little immediate interest in U.S. support in the war against Iraq — as evidenced by the fact that military spare parts which had been part of the frozen assets were not a sticking point in the settlement.

But the Iran-Iraq war, now bogged down by winter weather, still poses a potential threat to Gulf oil supplies far more serious than the Soviet troops (also bogged down) in Afghanistan. The possibility of a U.S. role of some sort in peacemaking is obviously

clear our will to defend our principles. "How can we love our country and not love our countrymen? Loving them, not reach out a hand when they fall? Heal them when they are sick? These were the right out of Franklin Roosevelt's oratory.

"And the enemies of freedom," Mr. Reagan added, "to those are our potential adversaries, will be reminded that peace is the highest aspiration of the American people. We will negotiate in sacrifice for it; we will not surrender it — now or forever!"

What is clear, however agreed upon on all sides, is that Mr. Reagan has some peculiarities that may be very important and maybe in the end decisive. First, he has demonstrated an inaugural address, unlike most inaugural addresses, that he had the gift of speech. The question therefore is maybe not so much who will be in his Cabinet, his White House staff, but who will help him address the people and who will help the new president in the devilish problem of handling the daily press and

Gift of Friendship

Mr. Reagan is clearly not part on the mystifying problem of inflation, unemployment, or in handling the dangers of nuclear war and other economic and political agonies? But he does know how to speak in English, and he has the gift of friendship. This was why he won in November, what will now probably sustain him in the coming months.

We see Mr. Reagan in Washington, with his easy and cheery wave, not mad body, answering insistent questions from reporters that he ignore, while getting in or inhumane. He is the "nic" who has come to town, but is expected to take the town and prove that what he said campaign makes sense. But for another day. So far, I firework has been spectacular.

Even before assuming office Reagan brain trust had to reconcile itself to the logic of Carter's agreements to "normalize" relations with the Peking public of China. The new president is unlikely to threaten a relationship, whatever he does to ease some of the acrid bitterness of his friend Taiwan.

Having accepted, grudgingly, the Panama Canal treaty Reagan is also likely to die from the inside, how much will they engendered in imprecisions in Latin America in part and Central America in part?

In the crisis spot of the El Salvador, the recent rest of U.S. military aid, the "mush" items, to deal with the leftist insurgency is not keeping with the Reagan administration's likely policy.

In other areas — Europe, fence spending, arms control — President Reagan is almost certainly going to find himself on Carter foundations more than he will find himself doing something altogether new, short while we await history's verdict on the Carter presidency. Reagan's verdict, in actual fact, may be more congenial his campaign challenges have led us to suppose.

Crisis Point

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Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune, listing the publisher Lee W. Hisebner, deputy editors Walter N. Wells and Robert K. McCabe, and chief editorial writer Stephen Kleidman.

July 1981

U.S., Russia: The Risks of Misperception

By Murray Marder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a world of increasing tension, the United States and the Soviet Union face new risks of being drawn into conflict by miscalculation, specialists on both sides agree.

One of the most serious challenges facing President Ronald Reagan in the closing days of his administration is the possibility of a brief moment as the successor to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, is "the continuing danger of reading Soviet intentions." It is a danger shared by all his predecessors. Soviet leaders complain even more about their inability to discern U.S. policy is headed.

The Reagan administration hopes to reduce the chances for Soviet miscalculation of U.S. intentions by drawing sharper lines to mark the limits of U.S. global interests. Many specialists fear that others fear that unless the effort is impeded by joint plans for "crisis management" the two superpowers will become dangerously polarized, eliminating any opportunity for reconciling positions before they reach an uncontrollable stage.

With the advent of the Reagan administration comes the renewal of a prolonged struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union over the basic terms of their global competition.

While the Soviet Union is intent on restoring its original concept of detente — equality with the United States to shape or alter the world order — the Reagan administration is determined to overhaul the formula drastically, or to

abandon it and substitute stiffer terms for any superpower equilibrium.

This article by Murray Marder, senior diplomatic correspondent of The Washington Post, examines ways in which the United States and the Soviet Union have misperceived each other's intentions in the past and the dangers of these miscalculations. The article is excerpted from a three-part series.

reached a peak of 40,000 men; but nothing like "a combat brigade" had been identified in the intervening years of greatly reduced Soviet force levels.

What developed is familiar enough on the U.S. side. The Carter administration originally disclaimed evidence of any change in the Soviet military presence on the island, only to discover by satellite photography in late August what U.S. intelligence labeled a "Soviet combat brigade." The choice of words was devastating politically, although no evidence developed that the unit was new, or intended for combat.

The ensuing developments were complex for

Mr. Reagan as his opponent, Mr. Ford broke off the SALT negotiations early that year; dropped "detente" entirely from his vocabulary, and substituted "peace through strength."

Simultaneously, the United States was moving on two other fronts toward a more militantly anti-Soviet policy:

- Vice President Mondale traveled to Peking at the end of August to intensify the coordination of anti-Soviet policy with China.
- The United States was now seeking to induce its Western European allies to accept the deployment of new missiles (108 Pershing-2 ballistic missiles, and 464 ground-launched

proves to be justified — or even underestimated.

That was what occurred in the U.S. assessment of Soviet intentions, in the months leading up to the intervention in Afghanistan. The two sequences, the dispute over the Soviet brigade, and Soviet preparations for military action in Afghanistan, overlapped in the summer of 1979.

President Carter was obliged to announce on Oct. 1 that the Soviet Union refused to go beyond assurance that its military units in Cuba would remain in a "noncombat status." Hearings proceeded on SALT-2, but with the Carter administration under new cross fire of charges that it had surrendered abruptly to Soviet intransigence. At the same time, U.S. intelligence was sounding an alarm about Soviet intentions in Afghanistan.

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The situation in Afghanistan deteriorated rapidly in the following weeks. At the same time, the United States became engulfed in what a dismayed Carter administration saw as "a crescendo of crisis."

On Nov. 4, 1979, the U.S. Embassy was seized in Tehran, with the capture of American hostages plunging the Carter administration into its most agonizing ordeal, and raising fear that the Soviet Union would exploit the tide of anti-Americanism in the region to imperil the West's oil lifelines in the Gulf. Then, on Nov. 21, Pakistani planes attacked and burned the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad.

Afghanistan, sandwiched between Iran and Pakistan, was overshadowed on the U.S. scale of priorities, just as it turned into the Kremlin's dominant objective in the region.

By late November, U.S. intelligence reports showed an increasing buildup of Soviet personnel and equipment on the Soviet side of the Afghanistan border. The United States, in early December, began sounding diplomatic and public warnings about the Soviet military preparations about the Soviet military preparations up to the day of the Soviet intervention. The United States cautioned the Soviet Union, in discussions in Washington and in Moscow, that intervention in Afghanistan would have "serious consequences" on the two nations' relations.

But there was no "or else" message. "We did not specify what action we would take," it was reported later by Marshall Shulman, special adviser on Soviet affairs to Mr. Vance. The Carter administration had no effective counterweight to apply.

The State Department acknowledged in a letter to the House subcommittee last April 10, submitted by Mr. Shulman, that "the weight of our views was diminished by the frayed state of U.S.-Soviet relations and the fact that we had already invoked the prospect of damage to U.S.-Soviet relations and SALT on several other issues." The SALT argument was brushed aside by the Soviet Union. Another senior U.S. official, in private, expressed the Soviet attitude more bluntly: "They told us, in effect, 'Bug off.'"

Even then, the magnitude of the Soviet plunge into Afghanistan, which began on the evening of Dec. 24 with a massive airlift of troops and other units into the capital of Kabul, and continued for three days in its initial stages, startled many U.S. policy-makers. Premier Hafizullah Amin, the Soviet Union insisted, had called for Soviet aid. On Dec. 27, after Soviet troops seized key points in Kabul, Amin and members of his family were executed.

By eliminating Amin, the Soviet Union destroyed any plausible international premise for its presence in Afghanistan, as evidenced by overwhelming condemnation of its action outside the Soviet bloc. Unlike the Soviet military intervention in Hungary in 1956, or Czechoslovakia in 1968, in Afghanistan the Soviet Union had reached far beyond its recognized security zone to impose its authority on an unaligned Moslem nation.

"... This action of the Soviets," Mr. Carter declared, "made a more dramatic change in my own opinion of what the Soviets' ultimate goals are than anything they have done in the previous time I've been in office." That public expression of shock brought ridicule from the president's critics for his naivete. The Soviet intervention, however, while far less surprising to hardened veterans of U.S.-Soviet competition, was an unprecedented extension of Soviet military power.

Many Soviet sources conceded that, in private, they acknowledged that the Soviet Union had gone beyond any interpretation of detente, but claimed justification for the Soviet action in the imperatives of Soviet security, following U.S. default on its commitments to detente.

It is the official Soviet position that all its actions in Afghanistan were fully sanctioned by international law, in response to pleas for aid from a nation endangered by foreign agents. The United States claimed that "tens of thousands of mercenaries, armed with foreign arms ... put in the hands of saboteurs by American and Chinese instructors, and 'even specialists in subversion ... from Egypt,' were operating from bases in Pakistan."

"In effect," Mr. Brezhnev charged, "imperialism together with its accomplices launched an undeclared war against Afghanistan."

Some Western specialists believe that the Soviet Union was genuinely fearful that the United States and China might acquire a foothold in Afghanistan, with Amin developing into an Asian version of Yugoslavia's Tito.

The Soviet Union's resort to massive force in Afghanistan was so crude, however, and its rationalizations so weak, that it has made palpably little headway in convincing the nations of the world of the righteousness of its cause. That was demonstrated again last November, when a year after the Soviet drive into Afghanistan, by a 111-to-22 vote in the United Nations General Assembly demanding a withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Afghanistan.

Afghanistan inevitably produced in U.S. perception a far more menacing Soviet "grand design" than the design that the Soviet Union attributed to the United States.

"The implications of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan," Mr. Carter told Congress last January in his State of the Union address, "could pose the most serious threat to world peace since the Second World War."

He warned that "an attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America, and such an assault will be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force."

To many world diplomats, both declarations represented excessive alarm. Nevertheless, a year later, the threat to the West's sources of oil that hangs over the Gulf is not imaginary.

The Soviet 'combat brigade' in Cuba, the thaw in American relations with China, Russia's intervention in Afghanistan and NATO missiles have heightened U.S.-Soviet tensions, contributing to the widening of the gulf between the two countries.

Gulf in Perceptions

It is a little comfort in the recent record of the capacity of the two nations to fore-see interactions that can confound both of them, even when they share overlapping objectives.

What is true is that, in 1979-1980, each superpower contributed to destroying any hope for ratifying the center-line of seven years of diplomacy, the intended strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT-2, and the thaw in American relations with China. First, the United States was whipsawed by two extraneous developments: the U.S. political furor over a Soviet "combat brigade" in Cuba, and finally, by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan that shattered the crumbling structure of U.S.-Soviet relations.

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Americans to follow; in Moscow they began to take on the dimensions of a plot.

In 1962 Soviet strategists had sworn "never again" to allow their nation to be humiliated as it was that year, when the Soviet Union was forced to withdraw its nuclear missiles from Cuba, under the threat of overwhelming U.S. military attack. China seized on the Soviet plight to mock its ideological rival for "adventurism" in sending its missiles into Cuba, and for "capitalism" in pulling them out.

Grand Designs

It took the Soviet Union a decade of extremely costly military expansion to cancel out the strategic advantage that the United States held at the time of the missile crisis. For the Soviet leadership, the new U.S. outcry over a Soviet brigade in Cuba was a deliberate reopening of its deepest wound in the superpower rivalry. Rejecting any change in the "status quo" in Cuba, the Kremlin doomed Mr. Vance's attempts to work out a face-saving compromise with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to quiet the uproar in the United States.

The United States, Soviet planners suspected, either was attempting to extort a wholly new price for SALT, or it was engaged in a devious change of policy. In Soviet perception, a U.S. "grand design" began to fall into place.

As described by Soviet sources in Moscow at the time, their version of the U.S. "design" — which Carter administration officials found "tudicrous" — included the following elements:

- The United States deliberately had "connected" a new imaginary "Soviet threat" in Cuba, to give the Carter administration "a pretext" to sidetrack ratification of the SALT accord until the 1980 presidential election.
- Why? To enable President Carter to move to the political right, in order to meet the challenge raised from that direction by Ronald Reagan. Mr. Carter therefore could repeat the pattern followed by President Gerald Ford in the 1976 presidential primary election. With

Cruise missiles) on their territory, with ranges of 1,200 to 1,500 miles (1,920 to 2,400 kilometers) — long enough to reach deep into Soviet territory.

No American can be certain to what extent the Soviet leadership truly believed that such a design actually existed in Carter administration planning. But it is significant that this pattern of intentions was being attributed to the Carter administration by Soviet sources as early as mid-September, 1979, more than three months before the Soviet Union sent its troops into Afghanistan. After the Afghanistan intervention, the alleged U.S. "design" was expanded by added Soviet grievances.

The events that went into the Soviet "grand design" looked totally different from a U.S. perspective:

- The dispute over a Soviet brigade in Cuba was as much of a surprise to the Carter administration as it was to the Soviet Union. Mr. Carter wanted to save the nuclear agreement, not abandon it — although his political fate did turn out to be the same as that of Mr. Ford, who lost the 1976 election to Mr. Carter.
- Mr. Mondale's trip to China had been announced long before the first hint of dispute over a Soviet brigade in Cuba, and was unrelated to that episode.
- The plan to deploy U.S. Pershing missiles and Cruise missiles in Western Europe similarly came out of a different context: to counter the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers in Eastern Europe. The U.S. missile plan, later confirmed by the foreign ministers of NATO at their December, 1979, meeting, would have drawn bitter Soviet opposition in the most placid U.S.-Soviet climate.

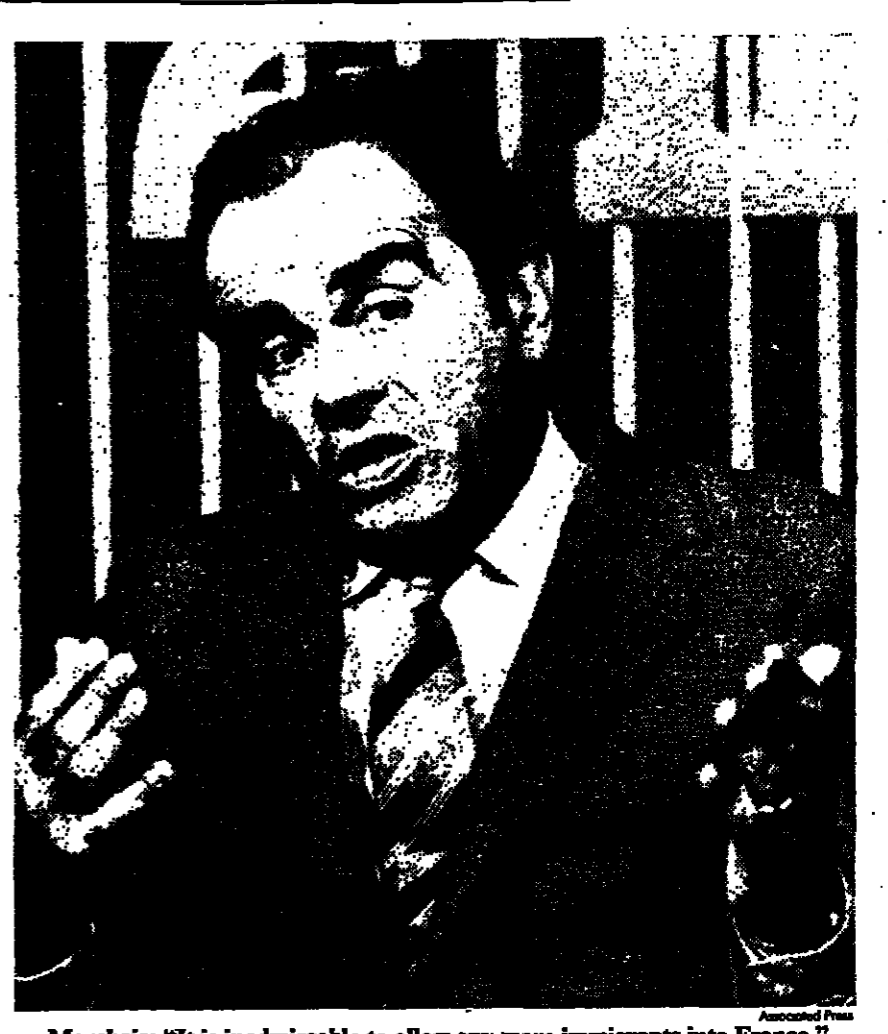
In assembling an ominous design out of these separate actions, Soviet officials had done what planners on both sides do constantly: seek out possible connecting links in the adversary's actions, to determine if there is a predictable pattern of actions or intentions.

If a planner looks hard enough at an adversary's actions from a "worst case" premise, that is what usually emerges. There are times, of course, when the "worst case" assessment

Accumulated Strain

At the time President Carter and President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union signed a long-delayed SALT-2 pact six months later in Vienna, in June, 1979, U.S.-Soviet relations, under accumulated strain. From Vienna came a message, in Soviet perspective, a failure to ratify the accord, after negotiations stretching out three administrations, would signify gross default — if not something more sinister.

Even before the Carter administration was on notice that the nuclear accord would be fiercely opposed in the Senate. But it was totally unexpected that the consequences of what was originally injected into the Senate hearings on July 1979, a relatively minor side issue: reports that a "recent buildup of Soviet combat troops" in Cuba, perhaps a brigade. Soviet officials had been in Cuba since the Cuban missile crisis, when the force



Marchais: "It is inadmissible to allow any more immigrants into France."

France's Marchais Loves Role of Shocker, Spoiler Of Elections for the Left

By Jonathan Kandell

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Georges Marchais, the Communist candidate for the French presidential election in late April, likes to warm up his campaign audiences with a favorite anecdote — "an image that is seared in my memory," as he says.

He recalls boarding a plane in an African capital after a visit to lead his support to a local Marxist movement. The aircraft is filled with raucous French middle-class tourists wearing "bizarre sombreroes, straw hats, shirts with large flower patterns."

"Seeing me so unexpectedly" — the glee now spreads across his face — "the tourists could not conceal their feelings of hate and resentment. To meet up with the secretary-general of the French Communist Party, ah, no, not that! I wasn't part of their world and I was spoiling the end of their safari!"

Georges Marchais loves to unsettle, irritate, shock. He welcomes opprobrium from that vast majority of the electorate who will never vote Communist under any circumstances. And he invites his followers to think of themselves as a minority under siege.

Successful Tactics

These are tactics that have served Mr. Marchais well because in recent years he has undertaken a number of controversial initiatives that would discomfit a more timid politician.

Back in late 1977, with a united French left seemingly driving toward expected victory in national legislative elections, Mr. Marchais led his party against its erstwhile Socialist allies in a bitter attack that has not yet ended. Most political observers continue to blame the Communists for the leftist defeat that followed in March, 1978.

Early in 1980, within days after the Russian intervention in Afghanistan, Mr. Marchais flew to Moscow and staunchly defended the Soviet action in a television interview beamed live back to France. The incident dashed any remaining hopes that a strong Eurocommunist movement independent of Moscow could emerge in Western Europe.

And now the 60-year-old former steelworker is engaged in what may be his most controversial maneuver — an attempt to gain political advantage from growing resentment in France against immigrant workers. The 4 million foreigners, mostly North Africans, black Africans, Portuguese, Spaniards and Italians, pose no threat of a political backlash because they are not allowed to vote.

The issue surfaced dramatically on Christmas Eve when a Communist-led group of protestors bulldozed and ransacked a dormitory for African laborers in the Paris working-class suburb of Vitry-sur-Seine. Rather than disavow the racial violence, Mr. Marchais lashed out at what he called the excessive immigrant population in Communist municipalities. A week later, Communist councilmen in Rennes, Brittany canceled a building permit for an Islamic center for North African families, and the Communist mayor of Amiens, in the Somme region north of Paris, denounced the concentration of immigrant families in his city.

Something Cracked

A number of dissident Communist intellectuals have resigned from the party following these incidents. "That bulldozer in Vitry made something crack inside me," said Antoine Spire, a university professor who formerly helped direct a Communist publishing house.

Mr. Marchais has shrugged off such defections as the acts of "a few Communists abandoning the battle because of pressures from the bourgeois adversary." Soundings taken by his party's Central Committee indicate that he should pick up popular support on the immigrant issue and come close to achieving the 20-percent vote that Communist candidates traditionally gather in national elections.

The well-organized party campaign rallies show no signs of flagging attendance. Last week, several thousand supporters crowded under a huge tent raised over an empty construction site in a working-class district in northern Paris to hear Mr. Marchais.

They applauded his denunciations of unemployment and inflation under President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and his sharp attacks on the Socialists for allegedly shifting toward the right. But the loudest cheers came when he asserted that it was "inadmissible to allow any more immigrants in France" while the jobless rate remained so high.

Unlike the other major candidates in the coming election — Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand, and possibly Jacques Chirac, who heads the neo-Gaullist party — Mr. Marchais does not entertain any hopes of becoming chief of state.

His main concern is to halt the political rise of the Socialists and eventually regain Communist leadership of the French left.

Mr. Marchais became his party's secretary-general in 1972 at a point when the French Communists were trying to shake off their Stalinist image. He presided over an effort to moderate Communist ideology and achieve an electoral coalition with the Socialists that would eventually bring the left to power.

But for many Communist militants the most important result of their party's strategy was instead the remarkable growth of the Socialists, whose electoral support bounded from 5 percent a decade ago to about 25 percent by 1977, comfortably outdistancing the Communists and threatening to bleed them of support.

Once Mr. Marchais and the Communist leadership decided that a break had to be made with the Socialists, it became evident that their strongest base of support was their orthodox militants — people who always distrusted the Socialists as "bourgeois reformers" and never stopped looking toward Moscow for guidance in foreign policy.

"This premise is not a bad bet," said Jean Rony, a leading Communist dissident. "The party is again finding a certain coherence."

During the last three years, Mr. Marchais has worked hard to give his party a distinctly more combative image than the Socialists. And his decision to launch his presidential campaign last October, months before any other major candidate, has afforded him ample time to establish the differences in the public mind.

'Crisis of Capitalism'

While the Socialists have more or less accepted the government's contention that there are no quick solutions to unemployment and inflation, Mr. Marchais tells his listeners that economic troubles are "a crisis of capitalism," that the effect of rising oil prices "is practically negligible on growth and employment," and that if elected he would "make the rich pay."

On a campaign swing through Brittany, where opposition is greatest to the government's nuclear energy program, Mr. Marchais came out strongly in favor of atomic plants and denounced anti-nuclear protesters as "agents of American imperialism."

"Nobody is going to be able to claim that our party and the Socialists stand for roughly the same things," said one of Mr. Marchais' campaign aides last week.

That prospect deeply troubles the Socialists. Under the French political system, if no candidate gathers a majority of the votes in the first electoral round in late April, a second vote is held in early May between the two leading presidential candidates.

Mr. Marchais is steadfastly refusing to say whether he would swing his party's support behind Mr. Mitterrand in the second round. And even if most Communist supporters did finally back Mr. Mitterrand, he may be weakened in the eyes of moderate voters who find it difficult to believe he could form a credible government with a quarrelsome Communist Party in the wings.

"It has been clear for some time that Marchais prefers Giscard to a Socialist president," said Claude Estier, a ranking Socialist official. "We know that if we win it will have to be despite Marchais."

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Relations between the United States and the Soviet Union were improving even by the time President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev signed the SALT-2 treaty in Vienna in 1979 in efforts by their countries to limit nuclear armaments.



Joe Latakomo, acting editor of The Post, the Soweto daily that was effectively banned by the government, displays the paper and its sister newspaper, the Sunday Post, which was also banned.

Colleagues Express 'Grave Concern'

Gagging of S. African Papers Protested

By David Reid

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's Newspaper Press Union protested Wednesday the government's gag on the country's two leading black newspapers and called for a review of official powers over the media.

The government Tuesday said that it would ban The Post, South Africa's largest newspaper for blacks with a circulation of 181,000, and its companion Sunday Post, if any attempt was made to put them on the streets. The two newspapers have not been published since October, when a strike halted publication and caused their registration to lapse.

and overseas. Afrikaans and English-language newspapers in South Africa denounced the action in editorials.

The International Press Institute, an organization of about 3,000 editors that monitors world press freedom, told South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha on Wednesday it was shocked by the decision.

"Throughout the free world, the actions of your government in regard to the press are causing grave concern to all who regard themselves as friends of your country," the institute said.

The South African press union statement said: "The union has been consistently opposed to power authorizing the executive authority to close down newspapers

through its own decision, without charge, trial, giving reasons or the possibility of effective review.

"In a state which values democratic principles, the closure of a newspaper would be justified only as a matter of extreme urgency to protect the security of the state and its people."

The union also submitted a memorandum to a press commission in Cape Town urging that restrictive legislation governing the press should be reviewed, amended and lifted, if possible.

The usually pro-government Johannesburg daily, The Citizen, Wednesday quoted an informed source as saying the government had in fact made its decision "solely in the interests of state security and maintaining racial peace in South Africa."

U.S. Aide Met With Aquino

Marcos Foes Urged to Forgo Violence

By Henry Kamm

MANILA — Richard Holbrooke, outgoing U.S. assistant secretary of state, after meeting with President Ferdinand Marcos in a farewell visit here at year's end, strongly urged leading opposition figures to accept the lifting of martial law in the Philippines as a "generous offer" and to forswear violence.

This was reported by the principal opposition figure, Benigno Aquino, in a letter to Mr. Marcos and confirmed by Mr. Aquino in a

telephone interview from his home in Boston. The former senator was rushed last year from more than seven years of martial-law detention to the United States for emergency heart surgery. Since his recovery he has accepted a fellowship at Harvard University.

Mr. Aquino said that Mr. Holbrooke lunched with him and another opposition leader, Salvador Laurel, now back in Manila, on Jan. 3, on his return from the Philippines. Mr. Holbrooke spent New Year's eve with President and Mrs. Marcos and also held earlier meetings with him.

In his letter to Mr. Marcos, Mr. Aquino said the assistant secretary had spoken to him as "an interested friend of the Filipino people." He told the opposition leader that violence would result only in making the Philippines "a basket case in Asia" comparable to Chile and Nicaragua in Latin America.

The U.S. official urged Mr. Aquino, whose recent statements had shown some sympathy for resistance to violence, that the opposition should cooperate to speed the return to political normalcy.

Mr. Aquino assured Mr. Marcos that he had sent a "personal courier" to Manila with letters urging opposition figures to refrain

from violence, particularly during the visit of Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki earlier this month. Mr. Aquino offered to return if it was necessary to convince "doubting Thomases."

Referring to a meeting that he had in New York last month with the president's wife, Imelda Marcos, Mr. Aquino repeated to the president his belief "that if you are sincere in your desire to return democracy to our people, nothing is impossible, but without sincerity nothing is possible."

The intermediary role played by Mr. Holbrooke, who directed Asian and Pacific affairs in the State Department, was viewed by opposition figures in Manila as buttressing their suspicion that the United States prefers Mr. Marcos to the opposition, despite his authoritarian role and restraints on human rights. They suspect the United States of abetting Mr. Marcos in what they consider a cosmetic exercise of lifting martial law while retaining authoritarian power.

Mengele Sought By W. Germany

FRANKFURT — A West German court renewed a 1959 arrest warrant Wednesday against Josef Mengele, the Auschwitz death camp doctor allegedly living in Uruguay.

Prosecutor Hans-Eberhard Klein said that the court granted his request to remind judges abroad that West German courts are maintaining their allegations against the now 70-year-old Nazi fugitive — who the arrest warrant says is suspected of murder and attempted murder of thousands of Auschwitz inmates between 1943 and 1945.

According to Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter, Dr. Mengele lives in Uruguay and works in a prison under the assumed name "Willi Karp."

Suzuki Says Peace Was Tour Focus

Stronger Ties Sought With Southeast Asia

By Mike Tharp

TOKYO — Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki has returned here from his first official overseas trip, a 13-day visit designed to forge stronger political and economic links between Japan and a group of five Southeast Asian nations.

Mr. Suzuki summarized the purpose of his trip to the capitals of the five countries that make up the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Malaysia — in a speech delivered in Bangkok at the end of his journey.

"It would be completely mistaken either to hope that Japan will play a military role in the international community, or to feel anxiety that Japan might once again emerge as a military giant," he said. "What is expected of Japan instead is to play a political role to help maintain world peace — a role commensurate with Japan's status in the community of nations."

From the beginning of Mr. Suzuki's trip, Japanese diplomats hoped it would raise Japan's political profile in the region, as well as provide diplomatic seasoning for Mr. Suzuki, whose previous international experience has been limited.

'Low-Key and Good'

"In addition to firming up relations with ASEAN, it showed the people back home he knew how to conduct himself," an analyst said. "It was not spectacular but it was low-key and good."

Like the last Japanese premier to tour the region, Takeo Fukuda, in 1977, Mr. Suzuki did not break new ground in Japan's overall relations with the five-nation group. Mr. Fukuda handed out \$1 billion in Japanese aid pledges and promulgated a "heart-to-heart" doctrine with ASEAN members, some of whom later complained that Japan failed to live up to its commitments.

"Some ASEAN leaders may have had the impression he would be like Santa Claus," said one Japanese Foreign Ministry official, "but they found his bag was not so big."

Still, Mr. Suzuki was able to announce some \$871 million in bilateral yen credits to four of the nations — Singapore, which is rapidly leaving the ranks of developing countries, was excluded from such aid.

He also agreed to pledge a \$237.6-million credit to a Malaysian urea-plant project, one of the so-called ASEAN industrial projects, and \$93.6 million to cover cost overruns for a similar Indonesian urea plant.

The five ASEAN countries combined are Japan's second-largest overseas trading partner, after the United States.

Doubling of Aid Expected

TOKYO — Japan plans to double its aid to developing countries over the next five years, to more than \$21.4 billion up to 1985, compared with an estimated \$10.7 billion spent in the last five years, government sources said.

Mr. Suzuki is expected to propose the plan in his policy speech before parliament early next week.

The increase follows a pledge by Mr. Suzuki on his recent tour of Southeast Asian nations that his government would expand aid.

Last November, the Foreign Ministry said in a special report that helping developing countries secure stability by providing economic assistance will in turn enable Japan to maintain its own economic growth.

The report also said it is necessary for Japan to contribute to the improvement of relations between developing and developed countries, noting Japan cannot rely on military power for security.

They added Japan had kept its promise made at the 1978 Bonn summit to double official development assistance by 1980.

Japanese aid in this form last year was estimated to have reached about \$3.3 billion, over double the \$1.42 billion in 1977, bringing the official aid ratio to gross national product to between 0.31 percent and 0.32 percent, up from 0.26 percent in 1979, the sources said.

Obituaries

Viscount Amory, Minister In Tory Cabinets 1951-60

LONDON — Viscount Amory, 81, who as Derek Heathcoat Amory was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Harold MacMillan's conservative government from 1958 to 1960, died Tuesday in his sleep.

Lord Amory entered politics immediately after World War II in which he was severely wounded in the disastrous British airborne drop behind German lines at Arnhem in the Netherlands.

He became a Cabinet minister in Churchill's 1951 government and was steadily promoted until he was put in charge of Britain's finances by Mr. MacMillan following the sudden resignation of three key ministers in 1958.

Lord Amory, who was unmarried, was created a viscount upon

his retirement from politics in 1960.

Giovanni Battista Meneghini VERONA, Italy (UPI) — Giovanni Battista Meneghini, 85, industrialist and former husband of the late opera star Maria Callas, died Tuesday following a heart attack.

Mr. Meneghini met the young Callas when she performed at Verona in 1947 and almost immediately gave up his business interests to guide her musical career.

The marriage between the New York-born soprano and the Italian industrialist went smoothly for almost 10 years but broke up in 1959 when Callas began a headline-making romance with Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis.

The London Stage

'Passion Play': Alter Egos Fail to Provide Much

By Sheridan Motley

LONDON — Not since the mid-1940s, when Mary Chase first produced her invisible rabbit out of the Broadway hat in "Harvey," has there been the invention of a stage device quite so neat as that provided by Peter Nichols for his new "Passion Play," now in an agile Royal Shakespeare Company production by Mike Ockrent at the Aldwych.

The device is simply that of the alter ego. Both main characters have by intermission appeared on stage in duplicate, so that while James and Eleanor are man and wife, visible to each other and their neighbors, Jim and Nell are their consciences, inner souls and confidantes, visible only to themselves and of course to us. Two characters, four actors.

So far so splendid, especially when you consider that the RSC has wheeled in an impressive guest-star quartet of Billie Whitelaw, Eileen Atkins, Benjamin Whitrow and Anton Rodgers, the first two playing Eleanor and the second two playing James in their public and private incarnations.

Superlative Device

The trouble, however, and this seems to have gone unnoticed in a generally ecstatic press, is that although he has found a superlative stage device, Nichols doesn't seem to have found much to do with it. "Passion Play" is a depressingly soap-operatic account of a marriage on the rocks, desperately lacking the humor and the nostalgic insights of his earlier plays and oddly lacking, too, in any real development either of plot or character.

James is an art restorer and dealer. Eleanor sings in the choir at Albert Hall, thereby allowing James to start an illicit affair with the mistress of a deceased buddy while listening to radio broadcasts in order to ascertain the precise time of his wife's return home.

There is also a vindictive widow (Priscilla Morgan) who keeps Eleanor informed of James' infidelities, plus the aforementioned mistress (Louise Jameson), the two splendid alter egos, and a number of extras whom the RSC, unlike a West End management, has been able to provide as party guests, restaurant diners, figures in one of Eleanor's nightmares and generally to fill out Patrick Robertson's huge and elegant setting, which appears to be representing a town house of roughly the dimensions of Windsor Castle.

As if exhausted by his invention of the doppelgangers (whom I long to see in a stronger play) Nichols has fallen back on the hoariest of plot devices: The wife only discovers that the mistress is still having an affair with her husband when she mentions his visit to Switzerland and the mistress lets slip the word Zurich. The wife then says, "But I never mentioned Zurich," for all the world like an inspector in the last reel of a British picture of the 1940s.

"Passion Play" much resembles Harold Pinter's recent "Betrayal" in that a stage device (there it was to begin at the end and work back to any real depth of feeling or personality. Though Nichols writes passionate speeches about the death of marriage and the birth of love, they fall interchangeably from lips it is very hard to care about. Thus we have a very clever but at heart curiously ad attempt to deal with the destructive powers of sex and marriage set against a lapsed-Christian background (she sings the St. Matthew Passion, he restores religious paintings) which ends up in lines like "You're overlooking the fact that I love this man," lines that would not sound out of place in "Dallas" if only anybody there could remember them.

But Whitelaw-Atkins and Whitrow-Rodgers work so well together as aspects of

the same two people that one ends up hoping they will abandon the increasingly rigid mechanics of a will-they-won't-they-stay-together plot and just settle for being a couple of marvelous double acts in search of a play.

At the Theatre Royal Stratford East until the end of the month, the Pip Simmons theater group has an intriguing dramatic cabaret called "Rien va plus" and based, as the title might suggest, on the collapse of a casino in Nice. Taking as his starting point lengthy Observer article last year which explained how the casino, once the home of wealthy English gamblers, had fallen on hard times and lately has been the scene of sit-in by unpaid employees, Simmons has cobbled together a morality play of sorts which attempts to use the casino in much of the way that "Cabaret" used Berlin nightclub as a revolving mirror for a society in decline.

If you can imagine Sandy Wilson's "TI Boy Friend" rewritten on a had afternoon in Brighton and Weill, that is roughly what it end up with. Simmons gives us, without interval, three 30-minute acts — one devoted to the bright young English things of the 1920s one to a takeover in the '60s, and one to workers' sit-in of the '70s, all played out by the same six versatile actors who also form a palm court orchestra.

Chunks of Coward's "Cavalcade" turn unexplained and unacknowledged and about 20 years out of place, and there is a joke have not seen since "Some Like It Hot" about gangsters producing from their violins cases real violins. Simmons is clearly averse to a good deal of borrowing, but also the way he also has some good if inchoate ideas about the casino as a microcosm of the politics of its nation. He also, to judge from his program note, would like us to see in some sort of metaphor for England, not though precisely which one is not explained.

Personalities

Jane Hamilton-Merritt: Crusader for Tribes of Laos

By Elisabeth Bumiller

WASHINGTON — The roosters crow at 3 a.m. and then, under skies said to be dusted with poison, the hill people of Laos rise for work in the fields. There are pumpkins, opium poppies, rice and now, says one who knows them well, the red powder "rains" from Communist planes.

The one who knows them well is Jane Hamilton-Merritt, a U.S. photojournalist who has lived on and off with the Hmong and Yao tribes for the last 10 years. First researcher and then chronicler, she has turned friend, artistic patron and lonely voice against what she says is the genocide of these unknown American veterans — CIA-trained Laotians, once a secret backbone of the U.S. war in their country.

"I really had to do something about it, as a human being," she said recently, "although I must say, in the beginning, the attitude of this government was 'Who wants to hear about another bunch of starving gooks? Like, 'I've had it up to here with Southeast Asia.'"

As art patron, she has encouraged and brought back the decorative fabrics of the tribal women to galleries in Manhattan's SoHo district, Martha's Vineyard and the China Coast in Georgetown.

During a recent interview, Hamilton-Merritt nibbled on cookies and drank coffee from a delicate, flowered cup as violin music drifted out of the Georgetown gallery's stereo. At 39, she has a healthy, pink face and blond hair, and she wore a long checked kilt, gray knee-socks and penny loafers. As she talked, the hill people of Laos seemed as far away as the swirling, photographs of them were close.

Hamilton-Merritt has been lobbying politicians in an attempt to get a congressional hearing to investigate what she believes is chemical warfare against the Laotian hill people. Tallies from the



Jane Hamilton-Merritt with tribal fabric.

tribes put the number killed by gas in a three-year period at nearly 1,000, while 90,000 have fled as refugees to Thailand.

So far, the State Department has taken a cautious position. A report issued in 1979 said poison gas had been used against mountain tribes in Laos, but also said a department investigation could not prove reported attacks by Vietnamese and pro-Communist Laotian jets.

Hamilton-Merritt considers herself one of the hill people. "Once I was off on a fishing ex-

pedition with them," she remembered, "and I got very sick. Very sick. So they made a bamboo raft for me, with banana leaves for a shelter, and took me down the river to the nearest village. It took two days."

Or: "If you walk up in the hills of Laos, and you see the people in their red ruffs [native costumes] with their babies on their backs, it's just like seeing flowers on the mountain."

Or, asked if she had ever

thought of marrying into the "Like Hope Cooke [The A can debutants who marries king of Sikkim, but they have been divorced? No, but I've danced in my head. I think Cooke found it difficult — a was married to the king, do get. As for me, I'm just a them."

Hamilton-Merritt lives in Connecticut, the wife of a businessman and pilot who here on a blind flying date a ry blossom time. They wed in Bangkok, on Hall's She visits Laos at least t year, but is also a profes Southern Connecticut State lege and a farmer's daughter Indiana who, after reading Buck's "The Good Earth" ir school, decided that one d would go to the Far East.

Left Teaching Job The Vietnam War wa chance. In 1965, she left teaching English at the Uni of Dayton. She had a bear- era and typewriter, but little ey, so she bartered English r rooms; later, her art pic- tures were used by CB, New York Times and B, newspapers.

She filed the daily body stories, but also found ha into the northern Laotian where the Hmong and Yao. Their culture fascinated her ing her as curious about ti they were about the An woman with the camera.

But she went fishing and hunting with them, and had en dinners with the village family. His wife always ga presents when she left.

In 1976, they said to her want to tell you something rains are falling" — red and powder rains that made the vomit and convulse and some of them die.

"So I took up the cause tribal people as a cause I could fight," she shrugged, could I do?"

Archaeology

Ancient Sites of Egypt's Nile Delta Are Neglected

By Christopher S. Wren

TELL EL RUBA, Egypt — "The ruin is curious and does not appear to be noticed in the guidebooks," wrote a young Englishman, Alfred Butler, after visiting the remains of Mendes in the lush Nile Delta. "It is unlike anything else which I have seen in Egypt and deserves exploration."

That observation was made in the spring of 1880. A century later, the ancient pharaonic capital of Mendes, where the sacred ram was worshipped and whose mounds even now extend over more than 500 acres, remains largely an enigma. So do many other buried treasures of the delta — an area whose fertile archaeological history has been eclipsed by dramatic pharaonic monuments such as Luxor and Abu Simbel in Upper Egypt.

The Egyptian government has concentrated its scant financial resources on the tombs and temples of Upper Egypt's arid expanse, which will attract tourists. Yet, the neglected delta sites are potentially richer in historical information and in practical clues to the country's ancient civilizations. "Traditionally, in Egyptology you learn nothing about the delta," said Bernard Bothmer, chairman of the department of Egyptian and classical art at the Brooklyn Museum. "You do not have here the kind of spectacular sites that you have at Karnak and Luxor because very few things are standing upright. We are overinformed about ancient structures. We are underinformed about how the ancient Egyptians lived."

Some archaeologists fear that the delta's valuable antiquities are being lost as the land is absorbed by expanding towns, chewed up by modern tractors or scraped off to be used for desert reclamation.

To fathom the delta's buried secrets, skill and expertise are needed. Since 1964, when archaeologists started working at Mendes, barely 3 percent of the site has been explored, in Bothmer's estimate.

Though Mendes, 70 miles north of Cairo, reached its zenith in the sixth century B.C., it was first mentioned in Egyptian texts more than 4,000 years ago. The more recent southern tomb, or mound, spans the Hellenic and early Roman periods in Egypt. The town's mud-brick dwellings of five and six stories were not meant to withstand the centuries like the sealed rock tombs of Upper Egypt.

Moreover, farmers collecting fertilizer have dug up the compacted refuse in the streets, leaving walls studded with pottery shards. These factors endanger a treasure trove of antiquities. Excavations have unearthed, for example, painted limestone tombs called mastabas, possibly dating back 4,200 years. Workers have found decorated Greek pottery from the eighth to sixth centuries B.C., confirming the continuous habitation the city enjoyed.

Single-Block Shrine

The most conspicuous monument at Mendes is a hollowed-out shrine rising on foundations nearly 30 feet above the surrounding fields. The pink granite "naos," erected in the sixth century B.C., is the largest shrine of its kind carved from a single block in Egypt; three similar shrines lie broken in the dust, and several dozen sarcophagi, carved from granite and basalt blocks to hold mummified sacrificial rams, are strewn about. Other puzzles are posed by a retaining wall, 30 feet high and a quarter-mile long, and by a barren quadrangle that looks like a football field.

Teams sponsored by New York University's department of fine arts and the Brooklyn Museum work at Mendes 10 to 12 weeks a year. The dig has been financed largely by the U.S. government and the manufacturer of 7-Up.

But currently, the government funds generated by past grain sales to Egypt are being diverted to support the growing official U.S. presence in that country, prospectively leaving no money for archaeological work within the next few years. While Egyptian officials have

been sympathetic to the efforts of archaeologists, other significant sites in the delta are ing into oblivion. The area was probably filled with temples and sanctuaries, but a tact today lie under 20 or 30 feet of mud.

At Iseum, near the provincial capital Mansura, weeds obscure the jumbled g blocks of a temple built in the third c B.C., though their life-sized relief figure hieroglyphics could grace any museum. A Sassa, near the town of Zagazig, Egyptian archaeologists in the 1950s excavated a Kingdom palace some 4,000 years old, temple pillars still stand, their hieroglyphs defaced by Arabic graffiti. Apartment and an army camp have encroached the site, now little more than a garbage di.

The majority of Egypt's more than 1,000 ogized archaeological sites, including all those in the delta, are left unguarded, to robbery and vandalism. Bureaucrati tape in Cairo has hampered archaeologi- forts. A security clearance needed to und a dig used to take a few days. The wa- lasts three to four months, Bothmer said.

Some Egyptian archaeologists share th- cem that time is slipping by. "We have t ry up and dig sites, especially those th- by population mostly in Lower Egypt," c them, Dr. Labib Habachi, said. "In the e- delta, where there were contacts with th- dices and Babylonians, one can find so- that would explain things we can't find i- or or Aswan. These places must be done i- they are lost forever."

Correction

A story on the Eiffel Tower (IHT, De- erroneously reported that the entire tow- to be closed at the beginning of the ye- repairs. The restaurant was shut but ac- the second and third stages of the Paris is being maintained during the constr- work. The International Herald Tribu- grets the error.

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July 1981

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

one-Poulenc Unit Sees Loss in '81
Rien ne va plus... The textile division of Rhone-Poulenc expects a consolidated loss of 850 million francs (\$183.5 million) in 1981...

Sandoz Group Reports Rise in Sales of 10%
Sales of the Sandoz group rose 10 percent in 1980 from 4.4 billion Swiss francs (\$1.07 billion) in 1979...

Volvo Denies Reports on Dutch Plant Sell-Off
Volvo does not intend to hive off part of unused production capacity at Born in the Dutch region of Limburg...

Leases in Baltimore Canyon Given Up
Shell, Gulf and several other major oil companies have given up some of their five-year leases in the offshore Baltimore Canyon area...

Exxon Plans \$1.1-Billion Exploration Budget
Exxon said it plans capital and exploration spending of \$1.1 billion for 1981, an increase of about 35 percent from 1980...

Japan's Current Account Posts December Surplus
Japan posted a current account surplus of \$1.18 billion in December, the first surplus since September, the Finance Ministry announced Wednesday...

Chrysler Board Offers 'Options'
An undisclosed Japanese banker has been given the option of not participating in the rescue plan approved Monday by the Chrysler loan board...

CURRENCY RATES
Bank exchange rates for January 21, 1981, excluding bank service charges

Analyst Sees Profit in New Products

Drug Stocks: Healthy Prognosis

By Vartanig G. Vartan
NEW YORK — During the first half of the 1960s, the shares of Syntex Corp. went up like a rocket on the American Stock Exchange...

Rate Worries Push Dow Lower

NEW YORK — New York Stock Exchange prices retreated in moderate trading Wednesday as investors remained cautious about the outlook for interest rates...

U.S. Interest Rates Gyrate; Fed Shows Policy Steady

NEW YORK — A sharp drop in the federal funds rate to a low of 14 percent Tuesday appeared to reflect, at least in part, some dislocations caused by the unblocking of Iran's assets...

Weidenbaum Named Chairman of CEA

By Peter Behr
WASHINGTON — President Reagan has completed the selection of key economic advisers by choosing Murray Weidenbaum to head the Council of Economic Advisors...

GNP, Prices Up Sharply In Final Quarter in U.S.

WASHINGTON — The U.S. gross national product, adjusted for inflation, grew at an annual rate of 5 percent in the fourth quarter of 1980...

U.K. Earnings Rate

LONDON — Average earnings in the United Kingdom were 18.7 percent higher in November than a year ago, compared with a 20.1 percent rise in the 12 months to October...

Iran Wipes Out Euromarket Bank Debt

LONDON — The vast majority of Iran's syndicated bank borrowing will be paid off under the agreement securing the release of the U.S. hostages...

Tokyo Stocks Hit Record

TOKYO — Share prices rose sharply on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday, sending the Nikkei Dow index up 25.35 to a new high of 7,315.33...

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Provide... the same two people that... they will abandon the... chances of a well-thought... plot and just settle for... marvelous double acts in...

مكتبة من الكتب

U.S. Firms in Russia Hit With New Taxes

By Kevin Klose

Washington Post Service

SCOW — Soviet authorities suddenly levied new taxes at U.S. firms operating here...

but the worst of the rumors circulating here within the enraged U.S. business community sets the new rate at 40 percent of all Soviet-based profits.

The 22 permanent U.S. business and bank representatives here have just come off the worst year...

Trade Plunged in 1980

But in 1979, bilateral trade topped \$4.5 billion, and until the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan...

However, the Carter administration's economic sanctions against the Soviet Union for invading Af-

ghanistan shattered such notions. In 1980, trade plunged to less than half the figure of the previous year.

The new Soviet charges may raise the average \$300,000-to-\$500,000-a-year cost of maintaining an office here by another 15 to 20 percent...

They see a multibillion-dollar multinational and think it's a pot of gold," one furious U.S. executive said.

Advice Sought

No other major capitalist countries face the kind of profits tax the Soviets want to impose, and the U.S. firms have asked the State Department for advice...

In part, the new payments pall for reasons other than cost. They represent new Soviet attempts to play a role in the operations of firms here...

and-a-half months' salary ahead of time in a noninterest-bearing account "in case of salary disputes."

So far, these new regulations apply only to foreign businesses, but the foreign diplomatic and news community has been awash in rumors...

These rumors also say that foreigners in the months ahead will be denied the access they now have to purchase special "Series D" ruble coupons...

Some foreigners here estimated their operating costs for such items as business entertainment could triple if "D" coupons disappear.

For firms that use their coupons to buy Soviet-made autos new at less than a third the artificially high market prices here...

Two representatives are said to have been waiting since October to see some Soviet officials, and others say the Russians may be coming to the view that they do not need the Americans much after all...

Even so, the costs have just gone up for all the foreign firms.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 21

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices, volume, and market indices for various companies and sectors.

Earlier Cast Negative Vote on a 10% Steel Tax Credit

By Peter Behr

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration turned down an appeal from the U.S. steel industry for a special tax credit...

The Treasury Department, in final days of the Carter administration, informed the American Iron and Steel Institute that continuous casters did not qualify for a special 10-percent tax credit...

Continuous casters — like other flat investments — are already eligible for the 10-percent investment tax credit with an approval of AISI's request...

But Treasury officials said Congress intended the tax breaks to go only to projects whose main purpose was conservation of oil or natural gas...

Cheaper and Cleaner

pe process converts molten directly into solid, semi-finished shapes ready for processing steel plate, beams, pipes and products...

ANKFURT — Continued losses in West German public or deficits could force interest higher, warns Bundesbank...

ident Karl Otto Poehl. In a speech at the Frankfurt city chamber of commerce, he said interest reductions, "which we all may not be possible if the cuts continue, and the chance economic growth and higher employment could be limited."

referring to the current wage negotiations, Mr. Poehl said that employers and unions should bear in mind what impact the settlements will have on profitability, investment and employment.

Should have the illusion that Bundesbank would cover decisions on the wages front with a more relaxed monetary policy, he said.

lower interest rates would, of course, encourage investment, but asked how, in that case, the government borrowing needs the current-account deficit could be covered by capital inflows.

That the inflation rate has not risen, as we had hoped, to under 5 percent, is directly related to developments in the foreign exchange market, he said.

ugoslav Bank sets Borrowing

RAHAIN — Ljubljanska Bank Yugoslavia expects to award a bid to a group of Gulf banks by Kuwaiti Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. to use \$117 million, a Ljubljanska official said Wednesday.

COMPANY REPORTS

Table with columns for Company Name, Revenue, Profit, and Per Share values for various firms.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table listing over-the-counter stock prices for various companies.

Closing Prices, January 21, 1981

Table showing closing prices for various stocks on January 21, 1981.

Weekly net asset value

Table showing weekly net asset values for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

On January 1, 1981: U.S. \$93.66

On January 19, 1981: U.S. \$95.54

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Halding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Floating Rate Notes

Table listing floating rate notes and their closing prices.

Closing prices, January 21, 1981

Table showing closing prices for various floating rate notes.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table listing over-the-counter stock prices for various companies.

Closing Prices, January 21, 1981

Table showing closing prices for various stocks on January 21, 1981.

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SWITZERLAND: Zurich 202.11.44

European Gold Markets
January 21, 1981

Location	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
Zurich	524.00	523.50	523.50
London (2.5 kilo)	662.50	662.50	662.50
Official markets and other prices for London and Paris, ounces and closing prices for Zurich, U.S. dollars per ounce.			

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Price	Feb.	May
300	12.00-12.00	13.00-13.00
600	7.00-7.00	8.00-8.00
900	3.00-3.00	4.00-4.00
1200	2.00-2.00	3.00-3.00
1500	1.50-1.50	2.00-2.00

Options for Aug. 1981, Feb. 1982, May 1982

Questions in Canadian Funds
All quotes cents unless marked S

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2224	2214	2214	-10
2225	2215	2215	-10
2226	2216	2216	-10
2227	2217	2217	-10
2228	2218	2218	-10
2229	2219	2219	-10
2230	2220	2220	-10
2231	2221	2221	-10
2232	2222	2222	-10
2233	2223	2223	-10
2234	2224	2224	-10
2235	2225	2225	-10
2236	2226	2226	-10
2237	2227	2227	-10
2238	2228	2228	-10
2239	2229	2229	-10
2240	2230	2230	-10
2241	2231	2231	-10
2242	2232	2232	-10
2243	2233	2233	-10
2244	2234	2234	-10
2245	2235	2235	-10
2246	2236	2236	-10
2247	2237	2237	-10
2248	2238	2238	-10
2249	2239	2239	-10
2250	2240	2240	-10

Toronto Stocks
Closing Prices, January 20, 1981

High	Low	Close	Chg.
3997	3997	3997	0
3998	3998	3998	0
3999	3999	3999	0
4000	4000	4000	0
4001	4001	4001	0
4002	4002	4002	0
4003	4003	4003	0
4004	4004	4004	0
4005	4005	4005	0
4006	4006	4006	0
4007	4007	4007	0
4008	4008	4008	0
4009	4009	4009	0
4010	4010	4010	0
4011	4011	4011	0
4012	4012	4012	0
4013	4013	4013	0
4014	4014	4014	0
4015	4015	4015	0
4016	4016	4016	0
4017	4017	4017	0
4018	4018	4018	0
4019	4019	4019	0
4020	4020	4020	0

Montreal Stocks
Closing Prices, January 20, 1981

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2224	2214	2214	-10
2225	2215	2215	-10
2226	2216	2216	-10
2227	2217	2217	-10
2228	2218	2218	-10
2229	2219	2219	-10
2230	2220	2220	-10
2231	2221	2221	-10
2232	2222	2222	-10
2233	2223	2223	-10
2234	2224	2224	-10
2235	2225	2225	-10
2236	2226	2226	-10
2237	2227	2227	-10
2238	2228	2228	-10
2239	2229	2229	-10
2240	2230	2230	-10
2241	2231	2231	-10
2242	2232	2232	-10
2243	2233	2233	-10
2244	2234	2234	-10
2245	2235	2235	-10
2246	2236	2236	-10
2247	2237	2237	-10
2248	2238	2238	-10
2249	2239	2239	-10
2250	2240	2240	-10

Canadian Indexes
January 21, 1981

Index	Value	Chg.
TSX 300	2242.27	+27.51
TSX 600	2343.94	+24.94
TSX 100	2343.94	+24.94

European Stock Markets
January 21, 1981
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Market	Index	Value	Chg.
Amsterdam	Amst. 100	171.00	+1.00
Brussels	Bruss. 100	117.00	+1.00
Frankfurt	Frankf. 100	123.00	+1.00
London	London 100	100.00	+1.00
Paris	Paris 100	100.00	+1.00
Zurich	Zurich 100	100.00	+1.00

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Tokyo Exchange
January 21, 1981

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2224	2214	2214	-10
2225	2215	2215	-10
2226	2216	2216	-10
2227	2217	2217	-10
2228	2218	2218	-10
2229	2219	2219	-10
2230	2220	2220	-10
2231	2221	2221	-10
2232	2222	2222	-10
2233	2223	2223	-10
2234	2224	2224	-10
2235	2225	2225	-10
2236	2226	2226	-10
2237	2227	2227	-10
2238	2228	2228	-10
2239	2229	2229	-10
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2244	2234	2234	-10
2245	2235	2235	-10
2246	2236	2236	-10
2247	2237	2237	-10
2248	2238	2238	-10
2249	2239	2239	-10
2250	2240	2240	-10

Canadian Indexes
January 21, 1981

Index	Value	Chg.
TSX 300	2242.27	+27.51
TSX 600	2343.94	+24.94
TSX 100	2343.94	+24.94

Montreal Stocks
Closing Prices, January 20, 1981

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2224	2214	2214	-10
2225	2215	2215	-10
2226	2216	2216	-10
2227	2217	2217	-10
2228	2218	2218	-10
2229	2219	2219	-10
2230	2220	2220	-10
2231	2221	2221	-10
2232	2222	2222	-10
2233	2223	2223	-10
2234	2224	2224	-10
2235	2225	2225	-10
2236	2226	2226	-10
2237	2227	2227	-10
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January 21, 1981

Index	Value	Chg.
TSX 300	2242.27	+27.51
TSX 600	2343.94	+24.94
TSX 100	2343.94	+24.94

Brussels
January 21, 1981

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2224	2214	2214	-10
2225	2215	2215	-10
2226	2216	2216	-10
2227	2217	2217	-10
2228	2218	2218	-10
2229	2219	2219	-10
2230	2220	2220	-10
2231	2221	2221	-10
2232	2222	2222	-10
2233	2223	2223	-10
2234	2224	2224	-10
2235	2225	2225	-10
2236	2226	2226	-10
2237	2227	2227	-10
2238	2228	2228	-10
2239	2229	2229	-10
2240	2230	2230	-10
2241	2231	2231	-10
2242	2232	2232	-10
2243	2233	2233	-10
2244	2234	2234	-10
2245	2235	2235	-10
2246	2236	2236	-10
2247	2237	2237	-10
2248	2238	2238	-10
2249	2239	2239	-10
2250	2240	2240	-10

Frankfurt
January 21, 1981

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2224	2214	2214	-10
2225	2215	2215	-10
2226	2216	2216	-10
2227	2217	2217	-10
2228	2218	2218	-10
2229	2219	2219	-10
2230	2220	2220	-10
2231	2221	2221	-10
2232	2222	2222	-10
2233	2223	2223	-10
2234	2224	2224	-10
2235	2225	2225	-10
2236	2226	2226	-10
2237	2227	2227	-10
2238	2228	2228	-10
2239	2229	2229	-10
2240	2230	2230	-10
2241	2231	2231	-10
2242	2232	2232	-10
2243	2233	2233	-10
2244	2234	2234	-10
2245	2235	2235	-10
2246	2236	2236	-10
2247	2237	2237	-10
2248	2238	2238	-10
2249	2239	2239	-10
2250	2240	2240	-10

Zurich
January 21, 1981

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2224	2214	2214	-10
2225	2215	2215	-10
2226	2216	2216	-10
2227	2217	2217	-10
2228	2218	2218	-10
2229	2219	2219	-10
2230	2220	2220	-10
2231	2221	2221	-10
2232	2222	2222	-10
2233	2223	2223	-10
2234	2224	2224	-10
2235	2225	2225	-10
2236	2226	2226	-10
2237	2227	2227	-10
2238	2228	2228	-10
2239	2229	2229	-10
2240	2230	2230	-10
2241	2231	2231	-10
2242	2232	2232	-10
2243	2233	2233	-10
2244	2234	2234	-10
2245	2235	2235	-10
2246	2236	2236	-10
2247	2237	2237	-10
2248	2238	2238	-10
2249	2239	2239	-10
2250	2240	2240	-10

Milan
January 21, 1981

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2224	2214	2214	-10
2225	2215	2215	-10
2226	2216	2216	-10
2227	2217	2217	-10
2228	2218	2218	-10
2229	2219	2219	-10
2230	2220	2220	-10
2231	2221	2221	-10
2232	2222	2222	-10
2233	2223	2223	-10
2234	2224	2224	-10
2235	2225	2225	-10
2236	2226	2226	-10
2237	2227	2227	-10
2238	2228	2228	-10
2239	2229	2229	-10
2240	2230	2230	-10
2241	2231	2231	-10
2242	2232	2232	-10
2243	2233	2233	-10
2244	2234	2234	-10
2245	2235	2235	-10
2246	2236</		

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main AMEX stock price table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for London and Milan.

ADVERTISMENT: INTERNATIONAL FUN January 21, 1981. Text describing investment services.

ESTRADAS DE PORTUGAL: A of EA 15.000.000. 1974-1989. Real estate advertisement.

Chicago Futures

Chicago Futures table listing prices for WHEAT, CORN, SOYBEANS, and other commodities.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. Commodity Prices table listing prices for various agricultural and industrial commodities.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

NYSE Most Actives table listing the most traded stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dow Jones Averages

Dow Jones Averages table showing the closing values for the Dow Jones Industrial Average and other indices.

Standard & Poors

Standard & Poors table listing the closing values for Standard & Poors indices.

NYSE Index

NYSE Index table showing the closing value of the NYSE Composite Index.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table listing odd-lot trading activity for various stocks.

American Most Actives

American Most Actives table listing the most actively traded stocks in the American market.

AMEX Index

AMEX Index table showing the closing value of the AMEX Index.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Interest Rates table listing interest rates for various Eurocurrency deposits.

International Monetary Market

International Monetary Market table listing exchange rates for various currencies.

New York Futures

New York Futures table listing prices for various futures contracts.

Cash Prices

Cash Prices table listing prices for various commodities in cash form.

Commodity Indexes

Commodity Indexes table listing the values of various commodity price indexes.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows table listing the new high and low prices for various stocks.

London Metals Market

London Metals Market table listing prices for various metals in the London market.

London Commodities

London Commodities table listing prices for various commodities in the London market.

Paris Commodities

Paris Commodities table listing prices for various commodities in the Paris market.

Dividends

Dividends table listing dividend payments for various stocks.

Stock Splits

Stock Splits table listing stock split announcements for various companies.

AMERICAN STOCK MARKET

AMERICAN STOCK MARKET table listing market statistics and performance.

Micro-Computer Gauges Fertility, Researchers Say

Micro-Computer Gauges Fertility, Researchers Say. LONDON — Researchers have developed a tiny micro-chip device that can be built into a necklace or incorporated into a bedside radio-alarm, in production for testing at family planning clinics, officials said Tuesday.

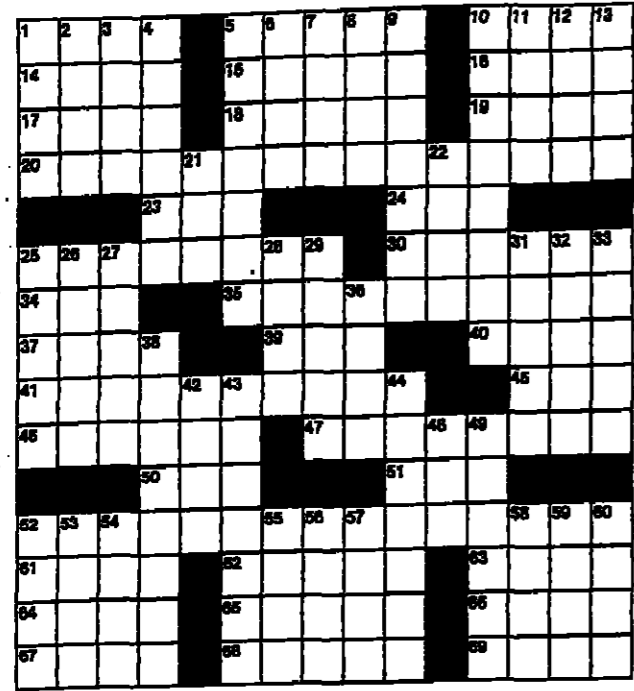
Hungarian Official Sees Account Surplus

Hungarian Official Sees Account Surplus. LONDON — Hungary expects to record a 1980 current-account surplus of around \$150 million, Ede Bako, chief economic adviser to the National Bank of Hungary, said Wednesday at a Euroforum conference here.

DAVID BRODER ON THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY. International Herald Tribune. We've got news for you.

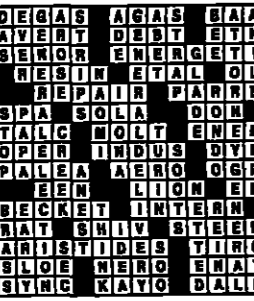
The point was to rent the apartment fast... Advertisement for apartment rental services.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 Term of endearment
5 Biblical queen
10 Bear's lair
14 Fitzgerald
15 Dud
16 Follow orders
17 Like - of bricks
18 "My Fair Lady" girl
19 Sky-clad
20 Elvis Presley, e.g.
23 Word with head or tail
24 To "be am"
25 "Familiarly begets"
30 Horror-movie character
34 Dir. from Albuquerque to Denver
35 Missilemen
37 Kin of emblems
39 LaFlore of the White Sox
40 Office copy, for short
41 Nadir
45 Soissons saison
46 Baseball or softball
47 Politic with his mouth open
50 Female swan
51 What O'Neill called "Dat oie d'aveil"
52 Advice to an upstart
61 Mine, in Paris
62 Wavy pattern in fur
63 Glaswegian hillside
64 Chagall or Blizstein
65 Record
66 What "Omer smote"
67 Weaponry
68 Culinary herbs
69 Arithmetic for Rooney
8 This guy is no doll
9 Study critically
10 Eats
11 Touch at one end
12 Hindu scriptures
13 His pupils are on the watch
21 Southern from a Northern state
22 Spoils
25 Turnmy enlargers
26 Dominant
27 Cary Grant at birth
28 Order
29 Mexican War hero
31 Asian climbing plant
32 Stormy; turning
33 Depside is one
36 Cognize
38 They have reservations
42 Rabbit or Fox
43 Greek sweet drink
44 Men who are too familiar
48 Aberdeen's river
49 Dilettantes do
52 Toledo lady
53 Jerusalem's Mosque of —
54 Standard
55 Word with nose or pipe
56 Franklin flew one
57 Arduous country
58 Long-horned antelope
59 Swiss river
60 Items in a golf bag

Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for High, Low, and weather conditions for various cities including ALBUQUERQUE, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENOVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JAKARTA, JERUSALEM, JOHANNESBURG, LAS PALMAS, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, MADRID, MANILA, MEXICO CITY, MIAMI, MILAN, MONTREAL, MURKICH, NAGASAKI, NEW DELHI, NEW YORK, NICE, OSLO, PARIS, PRAGUE, RIO DE JANEIRO, ROME, SAN PAULO, SAO PAULO, SEUL, SINGAPORE, STOCKHOLM, SYDNEY, TAIPEI, TEHRAN, TEL AVIV, TOKYO, TUNIS, VERONA, VIENNA, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.

RADIO NEWCASTS VOICE OF AMERICA

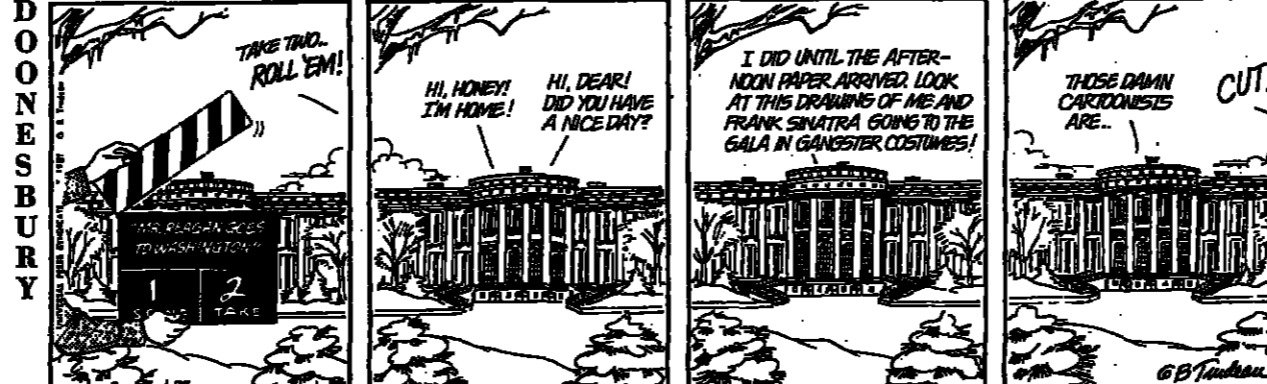
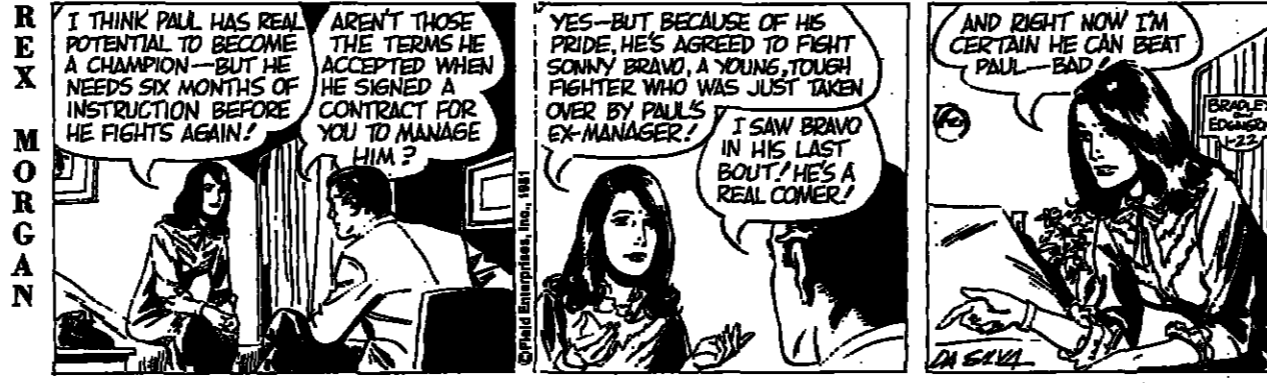
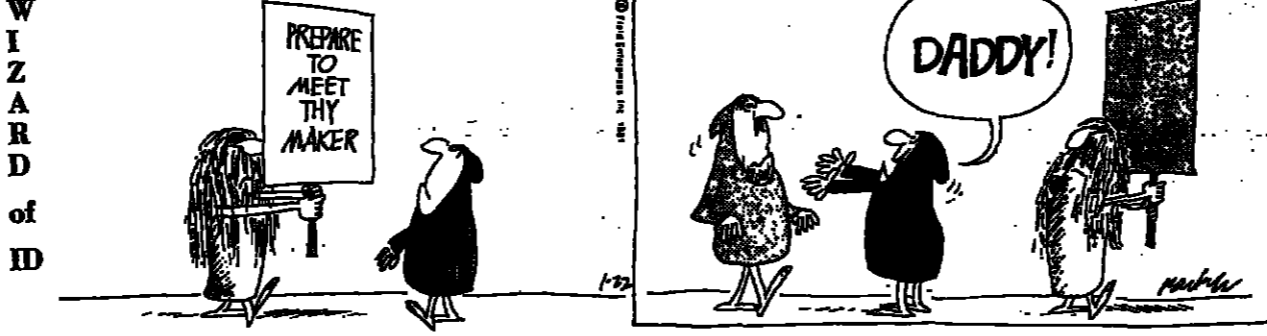
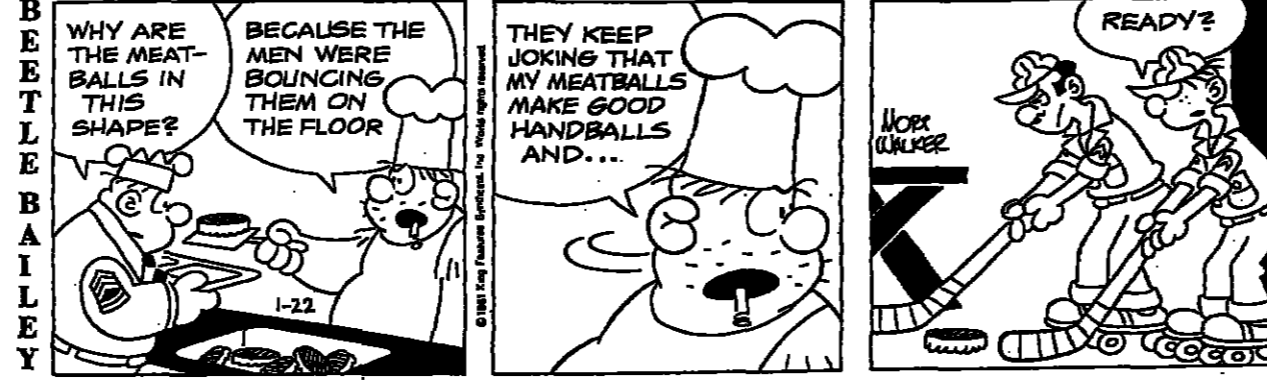
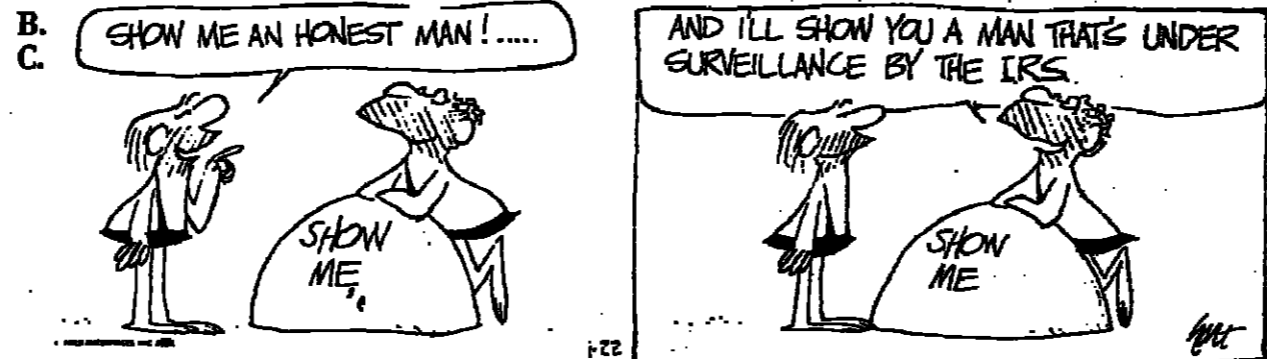
The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 30 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions. Suggested frequencies: Western Europe: 6480 KHz and 4830 Medium Wave, 5775, 6050, 7130, 7185, 7255, 9410, 9730, 12095 and 15070 KHz in the 49, 41, 21, 25 and 19 meter bands.

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts of 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (African GMT). Suggested frequencies: Western Europe: KHz 15345, 7225, 4060, 5955, 8205, 11775, 11760, 9270, 12910 in the 19.2, 41.1, 49.5, 56.4, 75.7, 51, 57 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7, 23.2 (medium wave) meter bands.

Shortcut Across Mississippi River Proves a Breakthrough for Pair

HARPER'S FERRY, Iowa — Two men got the scare of their lives trying to take a shortcut across the Mississippi River. Their car crashed through thin ice and sank in the main channel of the river early Tuesday but both men escaped serious injury. The two decided to cut across on the ice because the U.S. 18 bridge linking northeast Iowa with Prairie du Chien, Wis., had been closed and the nearest bridge was 35 miles away.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with scrambled words (ARBSS, NAHCT, DINCAR, YARAFF) and a cartoon illustration of a boat builder.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

TOWARDS THE MOUNTAIN An Autobiography By Alan Paton. Scribners. 320 pp. \$16.95. Reviewed by Harris Wofford

SHAKESPEARE, Blackstone and the Bible were Abraham Lincoln's main curriculum. Born in Pietermaritzburg in the valley of the Umsindusi River in 1903, Alan Paton read more widely than Lincoln, but the Bible was at the core of what he learned and thought.

In his autobiography, "Towards the Mountain," Paton tells how in 1946, shortly after writing the first words of "Cry, the Beloved Country," his novel about South Africa's racial ordeal, he stood in awe before the seated figure in the Lincoln Memorial.

Very early Paton knew what he did not like. At age 13, when his dentist tried to seduce him, he drew back and said, with a clarity and finality that made him conscious of having a will of his own: "I don't like that."

Twenty-two years later, in 1938, he came to the same decision about Afrikaner nationalism. He had been sympathetic to the Boers, whose ancestors had been white Christians for three centuries.

Thundering against "ungodly equality," Dr. D.F. Malan declared that "the Afrikaans-speaking man of the new Great Trek needs the non-European at the new Blood River."

A decade later, the Afrikaner majority of white South Africans had brought Malan to power, and they were knocking hell into the English, and even more hell into the colored and Indian minorities and the black majority.

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

Bridge section featuring a hand diagram with cards (North: KJ732, West: 10, 982, 10785, Q9872, East: AQ96, 843, AK83, 104, South: 543, AKQJ3, QJ32, 4, 3, 2, 1, West: 10, 982, 10785, Q9872, East: AQ96, 843, AK83, 104, South: 543, AKQJ3, QJ32, 4, 3, 2, 1).

Red Smith

Red Smith

Casey Verbatim: A Public Service

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A young woman asked, "What was Casey Stengel like?"

"I had many years that I was not so successful as a ballplayer, as it is a game of skill. And then I was no doubt discharged by baseball in which I had to go back to the minor leagues as a manager, and after being in the minor leagues as a manager, I became a major-league manager in several cities and was discharged — we call it discharged because there is no question I had to leave."

"And I returned to the minor leagues at Milwaukee, Kansas City and Oakland, Calif., and then returned to the major leagues. In the last 10 years, naturally, with the New York Yankees, the New York Yankees have had tremendous success and while I am not a ballplayer who does the work I have no doubt worked for a ball club that is very capable in the office."

"I have been up and down the ladder. I know there are some things in baseball 35 to 50 years ago that are better now than they were in those days. In those days, my goodness, you could not transfer a ball club in the minor leagues, Class D, Class C ball, Class A ball. How could you transfer a ball club when you did not have a highway? How could you transfer a ball club when the railroads then would take you to a town you would go and then you had to wait and sit up five hours to go to another ball club?"

"How could you run baseball then without night ball? You had to have night ball to improve the proceeds, to pay larger salaries, and I went to work, the first year I received \$135 a month. I thought that was amazing. I had to put away enough money to go to dental cleaning. I found out it was not better in dentistry. I stayed in baseball."

"Any other questions you would like to ask me?"

Stengel: "Well, I would have to say at the present time, I think that baseball has advanced in this respect for the player help. That is an advance that I think is very important, because you can retire with an annuity at 50 and what organization in America allows you to retire at 50 and receive money?"

"Now the second thing about baseball that I think is very interesting to the public or to all of us is that it is the owner's fault if he does not improve his club, along with the officials in the ball club and the players."

"I-Mao Socratic Method
'Now what causes that?'
'If I am going to go on the road and we are a traveling ball club and you know the cost of transportation now — we travel sometimes with three Pullman coaches, the New York Yankees, and I'm just a salaried man and do not own stock in the New York Yankees — I found out that in traveling with the New York Yankees on the road and all, that it is the best, and we have broken records in Washington this year, we have broken them in every city but New York, and we have lost two clubs that have gone out of the city of New York."

have enough money to go to dental college so I had to go with the manager down to Kentucky.
'What happened there was if you got by July, that was the big date. You did not play night ball and you did not play Sundays in half of the cities because of a Sunday observance, so in those days when things were tough, and all of it was, I mean to say, why they just closed up July 4 and there you were sitting there in the depot. You could go to work some place else, but that was it."

"So I got out of Kankakee, Ill., and I just go there for the visit now."

Sen. John Carroll: "The question Sen. Kefauver asked you was what, in your honest opinion, with your 48 years of experience, is the need for this legislation in view of the fact that baseball has not been subject to antitrust laws?"

Stengel: "No."
Carroll: "I had a conference with one of the attorneys representing not only baseball but all of the sports, and I listened to your explanation to Sen. Kefauver."

"It seemed to me it had some clarity. I asked the attorney this question: 'What was the need for this legislation?' I wonder if you would accept my definition. He said they didn't want to be subjected to the ipse dixit of the federal government because they would throw a lot of damage suits on the ad damnum clause. He said, in the first place, the Toolson case was sui generis, it was de minimis non curat lex."

Stengel: "Well, you are going to get me there for about two hours."
Kefauver: "Thank you very much, Mr. Stengel. We appreciate your presence here."

"Mr. Mickey Mantle, will you come around?"
"Mr. Mantle, do you have any observations with reference to the applicability of the antitrust laws to baseball?"

Mantle: "My views are just about the same as Casey's."

Casey Stengel

2 Saint Executives Quit
From Agency Dispatches
NEW ORLEANS — General Manager Steve Rosenblum and Vice President Dick Steinberg of the New Orleans Saints resigned Tuesday. They have opposed Owner John Mecom's prospective hiring of Bum Phillips, recently fired as Houston's head coach.

Hess Winner Of 2d in Row

By Nick Stout
International Herald Tribune
ANSMONTANA, Switzerland — Erika Hess, perhaps feeling the same inspiration, won her second straight World Cup slalom race here Wednesday, defeating American skier Cooper of the United States by 44 one-hundredths of a second over two runs.

Christa Kinshofer, the West German who finished third in the downhill, took seventh place Wednesday, losing her first place in the combined, worth 25 World Cup points. Hess was second and Cooper third.

With her victory, Hess took over the lead in the slalom standings. She had been tied with Pernice Felten of France, who was among 44 of the 82 starters who either failed to finish or were disqualified for missing a gate. Nadig retains the overall World Cup lead.

There was at least one racer who was not much interested in points. As the last entrant out of the starting gate in the first run, Kate Ratway of New Zealand was skiing in Europe for the first time — in her first World Cup race.

When she crossed the finish line after several skiers before her had fallen, she skied up to friends and asked, "How well did I do?"

When told she had finished 51st, she smiled and said, "Really?" Then, after a moment's hesitation she asked: "Did I beat anybody?" The answer, unfortunately, was no.

Wire to Wire
Hess led after the first run by tenths of a second and kept top spot even though she was overtaken by 14 hundredths in the afternoon. Cooper was 58 hundredths of a second behind after the first run, in which she placed second, but she tied Daniela Zini of Yugoslavia for the best time in the second run.

For four days of overcast skies and incessant snowing, the sun peeked through the clouds on an occasional morning of fog. Weather was perfect for racing. In her seventh World Cup season, equalled her best result of last season, when she finished fourth in three slalom races. She was so chatty up there, she said after completing the race.

Walking in and Hitting
"A lot of them, I just shake my head when I watch them," said Mamby, opening his metal locker on which there is no sign that a world champion lives there.



Erika Hess

Georgia's Walker Off to the Races

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Last October, Howard Schmetz, director of the Wanamaker Millrose Games, telephoned Lewis Gaine, track coach of the University of Georgia.

Schmetz invited Mel Lattany, Georgia's Olympic sprinter, to his blue-ribbon meet Feb. 6 at Madison Square Garden.

Three weeks later, Bill Katz, the Georgia women's coach who also coaches the male sprinters, telephoned Schmetz. Katz confirmed that Lattany would run and said Georgia would like to send two relay teams, too.

"Fine," said Schmetz. Katz said Schmetz would also like to send Herschel Walker.

"Who," asked Schmetz, "is Herschel Walker?"

"Are you trying to tell me you never heard of him?" asked Katz.

"Never," said Schmetz. "Two weeks later, Schmetz picked up a copy of Sports Illustrated on the cover was Herschel Walker, the Georgia football team's sensational freshman running back."

combination, the shot-put. He has run 100 yards in 9.48 seconds, automatically timed, approximately equal to 9.3 seconds hand-timed.

Walker was supposed to make his college track debut last weekend in a triangular meet against Ohio State and Kent State at Columbus, Ohio. But on doctor's orders he stayed home. He will be well with the shoulder he will run the Friday night in the Philadelphia Track Classic.

"The only coach," said Gaine, the Georgia coach, "is if he can swing his arms fully."

"Imagine That"
"Here's a super prospect. Spec Towns, the 1936 Olympic champion who used to coach here, said Herschel has the same glide as Jesse Owens. Imagine that for a runner as big as Herschel."

Walker, 6 feet 2 inches tall and 220 pounds, was named to every major all-America team. In the voting for the Heisman Trophy for the nation's outstanding player, he finished third, the highest ever by a freshman. He was the most important player in Georgia's undefeated season, which ended with a Sugar Bowl victory and the nation's No. 1 rating.

Most of the Georgia trackmen started workouts four months ago. Walker started two weeks ago.

"He's running like he started in September," said Katz, the sprint coach. "He's got a lot to learn, but sometimes you can refine it. For example, he never lifted a weight until he got to college. He's got naturally explosive start. He's just naturally gifted. He's one of the fastest competitors you'll ever meet, but he's just a babe in the woods."

Boxing's Sweetest Scientist

By Michael Katz
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A cold was nagging at his chest, and the professional knew his opponent for the night would be a tough one to beat. He was recovering from bullet wounds, so there seemed no urgency to train this day. But he was ready in the gym.

It's against my religion to come to the gym and do nothing," Saoul Mamby said, and he climbed the stairs to the second-story locker room he shares at Gleason's with other boxers who have an apartment at West 30th Street Manhattan from the Bronx eight years ago.

Mamby did not look back at the activity on the floor. There was nothing down there he had not done before in a professional career entering its 11th year.

Walking in and Hitting
"A lot of them, I just shake my head when I watch them," said Mamby, opening his metal locker on which there is no sign that a world champion lives there.

"Some of them, if they're guided right, could be something, but nobody takes time to teach anything. All they think about is putting on a glove, walking in and hitting somebody, like something like fencing. It's a lost art in boxing today."

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Pacific Division, listing teams and their records.

NHL Standings

Table with columns for Campbell Conference and Norris Conference, listing teams and their records.

Transactions

BASEBALL
TORONTO — Announced that Jerry Gerwin, pitcher, had agreed to contract terms.

FOOTBALL
WASHINGTON — Reported that Dan Dierdorf, offensive backfield coach, had been hired.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Large classified advertisement section containing various listings for employment, automobiles, autos tax free, services, legal services, education, and travel.

